

Can't Gag People, Communists Say In Rousing Rally for Davis, Gerson

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Hallinan on TV: End War Now, Then Talk

The prisoner-of-war issue should not be used to balk an immediate stop to the Korean war, said Vincent Hallinan, Progressive Party candidate for President, in a nationwide telecast Saturday. Recently released from a six-month contempt sentence imposed by a federal court for his defense of labor's rights, the peace candidate told his national NBC and CBS TV audience that "a phone call from the White House" could end the war in Korea immediately. He proposed a two-point peace program for cessation of hostilities at once on the present demarcation line already agreed upon with the prisoner-of-war issue to be resolved later by non-military negotiators.

Hallinan spoke with the PP vice-presidential candidate, Mrs. Charlotte A. Bass, first Negro woman ever to be named for this office in the nation's history.

The joint broadcast climaxed a three-month fight by the Progressive Party to win radio and TV time from the networks equal to that given the Republican and Democratic candidates during their Chicago convention when acceptance speeches were carried free of charge by the broadcasters. Saturday's half-hour television address, therefore, were their formal acceptance speeches.

Mrs. Bass, speaking to an audience believed to be the largest ever addressed by a Negro woman, cited Eisenhower's "gala reception in Atlanta by Herman Talmadge, Dixiecrat and Klansman" as proof of the charge that the Negro people "can hope for nothing from the Republican Party." As for the Democratic candidate Gov. Stevenson, his civil rights platitudes were likened to a California flea—"you feel for him one place and he's gone to another."

She charged the Democrats had deserted the Negro people to "clasp the Dixiecrats to their bosom."

The broadcast featured a large full-screen opening and closing slogan: "Peace Is on the Ballot in This Election Campaign."

Court Upholds Frameup of Harry Bridges

The plot of big waterfront corporations to "get rid" of Harry Bridges, one of America's most famous labor leaders, advanced another step as the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals upheld his conviction on charges of perjury.

The government said Bridges had lied when he said on his citizenship papers that he was not a member of the Communist Party.

Bridges faces five years in jail and deportation as a result of the ten-year campaign of the shipping interests and the government to "get Bridges."

Judge Pope wrote that Bridges on the witness stand was acting "like a man filled with missionary zeal for expounding the views commonly understood to make up the Communist Party line." Even if he were not a Communist Party member, Judge Pope wrote, Bridges seemed to be "supremely indifferent as to whether he gave the jury the impression that if he was not a party member he must at any rate be a fellow traveler."

Apparently, it was suspected that Bridges to escape jail must denounce his views on peace in Korea, for example, which he stated very

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Un-Americans Steal Out Of 'Unfriendly' Chicago

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Rebuffed and routed, the House Un-American Committee left Chicago today, abandoning its scheduled two-week anti-labor witchhunt after three and a half days. Dozens of subpoenaed witnesses were told not to appear and that the committee was suddenly leaving town.

Committee's Effort to Smear Dr. Condon, Scientist, Fizzles

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Dr. Edward U. Condon, noted scientist, told of his "harassment and annoyance" at the hands of the House Un-American Committee which questioned him for almost five hours here last Friday without achieving the smear affect they had desired.

Dr. Condon calmly told his story as an important figure in the wartime development of the atomic project, repeatedly avoiding attempts at entrapment by the committee and its wily inquisitor, Frank Tavenner.

He related that he had done what he could "to improve relations between the United States and the Soviet Union" in the period following World War II.

The packed hearing room contained a virtual "Who's Who" of scientific figures in the nuclear field, including Nobel Prize winner Dr. Harold Urey, at whose home Dr. Condon stayed while here. Dr. Condon was also ac-

compained by an official of the Corning Glass Works where he is now employed as director of research and development.

The Un-American Committee, was compelled to offer some justification for calling him here amid a raucous "spy" build-up in the press.

Concluded Committee member Rep. Donald L. Jackson (R. Cal.): "I don't attribute to Condon any sins of intent. But I wanted to find out why the names of so many of his friends and acquaintances have been mentioned before this committee."

The Committee was piqued by Condon's refusal to condemn certain of his scientific colleagues who refused to give information to the Committee.

"They were simply exercising their constitutional right," said the renowned scientist, adding that this carried no implication that

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The labor unions here celebrated what they called "the strikebreaking committee's worst defeat."

The change in plans was announced Friday after the testimony of leaders of the packinghouse union here failed to produce the startling revelations the committee had promised.

The most telling blow against the probers' attempts to smash the Harvester strike was a spirited mass meeting on the previous night where Chicago unions, CIO and independent, rallied strongly to the support of the Harvester strikers.

The last labor witness called was Herbert March, organizer for the big Armour local in Chicago, who threw into the teeth of the committee members the charge that they had come here to disrupt the labor unions at a time when they were carrying on the most bitter struggle with the employers.

WOOD LEAVES

Acting committee chairman Rep. Francis E. Walter (D-Pa.) claimed that the committee had no such anti-labor intentions. Replied March:

"I have devoted my life to the building of the labor movement.

If you think of any other reason why I have been called here, you're welcome to do so."

Shortly before this exchange, Rep. John S. Wood of Georgia, chairman of the committee, left the hearing with a sudden "heart attack"—which turned out to be a case of indigestion.

The committee members made it clear that they did not like the atmosphere of hostility and resistance in Chicago. Their first shock came on Tuesday morning when the hearing opening with a giant picket line around the federal building.

NO HYSTERIA

The pickets, most of them Harvester strikers, then marched up to the hearing room and staged a stormy demonstration which virtually drowned out the testimony of the first stoolpigeon who was then on the stand.

Three days later, the large rally in the UE Hall revealed that the redbaiting attack of the committee had boomeranged against the probers. Reports from the shops showed not one incident of hysteria against the shop workers or union leaders who had been named by the committee as "reds."

On the contrary, hatred and resentment against the committee mounted with each day of the hearing. A shop leader in one farm equipment plant was "hailed as a hero" after he had run the committee's gauntlet as an unfriendly witness.

Leaders of the CIO auto workers and shoe workers as well as spokesmen for many independent unions came to the rally to pledge their support for the embattled 30,000 Harvester strikers. The call then went out for a mass picketing demonstration at the Harvester plants on Monday morning.

PREPARATIONS

The Un-American Committee announced that instead of remaining in Chicago, they would call Chicago unionists to Washington to testify on October 15.

Their arrival here followed months of preparation and education in the shops here in which the pro-war and anti-labor purposes of the committee were explained to thousands of workers, illustrated by full reports on the

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WHAT EISENHOWER REPRESENTS TO ME

By JOHN PITTMAN

OF EISENHOWER'S pro-war and pro-fascist position I have long been intellectually certain, having carefully studied his record, weighed his words, scrutinized his personal and political associates, and observed the character of those most desirous of his election. Now my heart confirms the verdict of my judgment.

I now know him to be, for all his bristling and martial bearing, and for all his feats on the battlefield, a moral weakling. And I would not give a fig for his firmness on any principled position, when under pressure from the sinister forces which surround and advise

him.

I now know these things because I have dealt with him personally, though I have never spoken with him, corresponded with him, or been—to my knowledge—within 500 yards of him. But such direct contacts do not exhaust the possibilities of personal relations. I have had personal relations with Eisenhower because my oldest and most respected friends, and indeed, members of my family, have had personal relations with him.

They were humiliated by Eisenhower. He sought to abuse them, to crush their spirit, to stamp out their feelings of human dignity. That they will not

forget nor forgive. And neither will I. For when he did these things to them, he did them to me.

THE MAN with the white handkerchief shielding his head from the glare of the sun, who stood last Tuesday at the foot of the speakers' platform in Atlanta's Hurt Park and looked up while Eisenhower ranted about the "mess in Washington," was John Wesley Dobbs, head of Georgia's Negro Republicans, Grand Master of the Masonic Order, one of the South's most distinguished and respected citizens.

John Wesley Dobbs was my

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NAPALM MURDER IN KOREA HIT BY WINNIPEG NEWSPAPER

TORONTO, Sept. 7.—In its Aug. 18 issue, the Manitoba Commonwealth, CCF paper published in Winnipeg, ran a powerful editorial denouncing the U. S. use of napalm bombs in Korea. Headed "Murder Is Murder," the editorial reads in part:

"Suppose you saw the following news item in your daily paper under big headlines:
YOUNG GIRL IS BRUTALLY MURDERED; DEPRAVED CRIMINAL SETS FIRE TO CHILD

"This afternoon while young Joan . . . aged four, was playing in the backyard of her home she was seized by a man who poured gasoline over her and set her on fire. Before the terrified mother

could come to her rescue the child was dead, her face and tiny body charred beyond recognition.

"Every available man in the police force has been detailed to track down the murderer. It is believed the man guilty of this foul and despicable deed is an escapee from the asylum for the criminally insane."

The normal reaction of normally decent people to a news item as above would be one of horror and indignation. . . . People would outdo one another in suggesting punishment for the criminal.

In Korea not one child but hundreds of children have been burned to death by having jellied gasoline dropped on them. These brutal murders are being com-

mitted on the orders of U. S. generals on behalf of the United Nations with the approval of the Canadian and other governments participating in the Korean war. . . . We read of an orphanage being struck by this diabolical napalm bomb and all its young inmates being burned to death . . . we read of the thousands of Korean civilians, young and old being burned to death by having this jellied gasoline thrown on them from the air. . . .

"That this weapon is being used on behalf of the United Nations surely does nothing to enhance the prestige of the UN nor any of the nations that continue to sanction the use of this fearsome weapon of mass murder and torture."

Dixiecrat Governors Find Stevenson Is 'Sound'

By CARL HIRSCH

IS ADLAI E. STEVENSON talking "civil rights" and winking at the racists? That's one way—perhaps the only way—that his backing by the most rabid Klan-minded poll-tax-erso of the South can be explained. Nobody knows what Stevenson said to Gov. Hugh L.

White of Mississippi—the man who refused to spare the life of Willie McGee.

But when White recently ended a two-hour tete-a-tete with Stevenson, the Dixiecrat governor replied to reporters that "Stevenson has expressed himself in a very satisfactory way."

GOV. John S. Battle of Virginia (who threw the electrocution switch on the Martinsville Seven) declared this week:

"Governor Stevenson is, in my opinion, a high-type, Christian gentleman, well qualified to lead the party and the nation in these critical days."

It was Gov. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina who brought Stevenson into the U. S. State Department in 1944 as his aide. This spokesman for the Confederacy has also made it clear that he is for Stevenson. He has described Stevenson approvingly as "the most conservative man under consideration at the Democratic convention, with the exception of Richard B. Russell of Georgia."

AND Russell, ideologist of the Southern Bourbons—what does he have to say? "Gov. Stevenson has very sound and sane views," Russell declared after making his trip of homage to Stevenson's Springfield headquarters. "He is not an extremist. He is not a radical."

What did Stevenson tell these men that he is not telling the public in his campaign speeches? How did he convince them that he would in no way upset their most cherished institutions—white supremacy, segregation and jim-crow?

THE answer can be found in Stevenson's political and social connections, in his own do-nothing record on civil rights in Illinois, in his choice of Sen. John Sparkman of Alabama as his running mate.

But more than that, former banker Stevenson's financial ties mark him as "safe" for the Dixiecrats.

The Democratic candidate's direct financial links are through the Chicago National Bank from which he "graduated" in 1948 to become governor of Illinois.

Through this bank, Stevenson is tied up with rich industrial holdings in the South, numerous enterprises which are highly profitable because of the system of jim-crow.

This bank represents corporate power in the politics of the South, power in the councils of the Democratic Party in the Southern states where the white supremacists rule.

ON the Board of Directors of the Chicago National Bank, Stevenson sat alongside of men who typify the dominance of Northern finance capital over the South.

One such associate of Stevenson's is Calvin Fentress, president of the investment firm of Baker Fentress and Co., and head of some of the largest lumber interests in America.

Fentress is an owner of the Georgia-Pacific Plywood Corp., with plants and mills at Savannah, Ga., Fairfax, S. C., and Steelwood, Ala.

He is head of the Consolidated

Naval Stores Corp., which owns 307,466 acres of oil land, citrus groves and turpentine camps in Florida. He is the big power in the Cascades Plywood Corp., which has 32,000 acres in Louisiana.

ANOTHER Stevenson co-director in the bank is George F. Heller, secretary of the International Cellulose Products Co. This huge firm makes the well-advertised products, "Kleenex" and "Kotex" at its mills in Balfour, N. C.

Still another director of Stevenson's bank is Arthur M. Wirtz, best known in Chicago as owner of extensive jimcrow properties and head of the real estate firm of Wirtz, Haynie & Ehrat. Wirtz is also an owner of large Southern rice farms and mills and a head of Southern Rice Sales Corp., with milling plants at Houston and El Campo, Tex., Eunice, La., Memphis, Tenn., and Jonesboro, Ark.

Director Marvin B. Pool represents the giant mail order firm of Butler Brothers. All summer long, the West Side Negro Labor Council in Chicago has been picketing this company's retail stores (Scott Stores) demanding that they hire Negroes!

ANOTHER chief interest in the Stevenson bank is held by the Armours, Lester and Philip, packing-house tycoons. They represent, of course, the extensive Armour & Co., plants and properties, including those in the Deep South.

Philip D. Armour is also head of the Universal Zonolite Insulation Co., with mines at Travelers Rest, S. C., and its subsidiary, Southern onolite, with plants at Jacksonville and Tampa, Fla., Birmingham, Ala. and Atlanta, Ga.

These are some of Stevenson's "credentials," connections and backing which magically break down any walls which might exist between him and the Dixiecrats.

THE Democratic Party's civil rights plank notwithstanding, Stevenson is in a position to win the support of those whose financial and political fortunes rest on maintaining jim-crow.

They don't even need a blueprint on how Stevenson is going to maneuver against civil rights legislation. If the Illinois Governor becomes President, John D. Sparkman becomes chairman of the Senate.

Two years ago (April 17, 1950), Sparkman, in a radio address revealed how civil rights legislation can be stopped.

State Dep't Compelled to Reply To Chicagoan's Protest on War

CHICAGO.—A sharp protest against the continuation of the war in Korea by a Chicagoan, Mrs. Blanche Born of 5026 Lockwood Ave., this week brought a guarded and weasel-worded "explanation" from the U. S. Department of State.

The State Department reply denied that its recent bombings were "an extension of military hostilities, nor can it be said that in any way endangered the armistice negotiations or increased the risk of a world war."

Mrs. Born sent a letter to President Truman protesting the bombings "because it looks like there are not content with a small war but want to turn it into a large war."

She referred to her husband, Ken Born, UE organizer and former GI who was a prisoner of the Japanese

during World War II. "I thank God," she said, "that he was not subjected to the same treatment as the prisoners on Kojima Island."

The letter to the White House was referred to the State Department for reply. In the two-page letter signed by an official in the "Department of Public Liaison," the claim was made that "this Government's policy is to localize the conflict in Korea in the hope that unnecessary involvement in a wider, more devastating conflict can thus be avoided."

I see my son growing up I am compelled to demand that you take steps to end this useless Korean war because he may yet become a victim in the war unless it is brought to an end."

peace notebook

Olympic Spirit Still Alive for Peace

BECAUSE IT WAS a big spotlighted event which presented to an interested world the sight of youth of the "west" and the "east" meeting in spirited yet friendly competition, the Olympic Games concluded one month ago in Helsinki carried a mighty wallop for world peace.

Here in miniature was that big word "coexistence," which simply means normal relations between countries regardless of differing economic and social systems and each one's opinion of the others' wisdom. What Americans besides the big brass and the war profiteers could disagree with the simple statement by our pole vault champ Bob Richards, who after being enthusiastically hugged in congratulation by his Soviet opponent said "I honestly can't see why people all over the world can't get along the way the competitors here do."

This Olympic spirit was reflected in many ways . . . in applause at the newsreels whenever American and Soviet athletes shook hands . . . in ordinary conversations in the neighborhoods and in the shops expressing new hope in the possibility of peace and wondering why all the inevitable war hysteria.

It was and is a spirit that can be a factor in the fight for peace in our land if fighters for peace make it so. It is simple, not complicated. Americans and Russians met, competed, liked each other, proved that people everywhere are the same and want to get along. So why does there have to be a war and all the war hysteria? Why atom bombs? Why not a sitting down around the conference table in the Olympic spirit to settle all outstanding questions country to country?

Asks Where Were the Horns and Hoofs?

AMONG THE SIGNS of the impact of the Olympics are letters to newspapers. Here for example are a couple which appeared on Aug. 22 and 23 in the Binghamton (NY) Press.

Under the heading "Good Sportsmanship," the first reads: "To the Editor of the Press—After we have attached horns and hoofs, and a caricature of Stalin's mustache on Russians, we might recall the greetings from the sportsmen and people of the Soviet Union, given by Nikolai Romanov, president of the All-Soviet Sports Federation."

"I quote: 'We are happy to be here taking part in the Olympic Games on behalf of the Soviet Union for the first time. We would like to build comradeship and friendship and to compete in a friendly spirit as well as meet and see all the sportsmen in the world.'"

"It is further stated that the Russians lent the Americans a scull and invited an American coach to ride in their launch and appeared to go out of their way to be friendly."

Wants 'Olympics' in Science, the Arts . . .

Another, under the title "Real Friendship," read as follows: "Editor The Press—Is the devil as black as he is painted? The Olympic Games finally came to a happy ending. Our good United States retained the world's championship by a safe 614 points against a newcomer in the Olympic Games, the upstart, Russia, with only 533½ points."

"Nevertheless, what impressed me was the wonderful spirit of sportsmanship, friendship and mutual admiration between our athletes and their Russian rivals. Toasts for friendship between the United States and the USSR were offered and accepted with enthusiasm by both sides. . . . It seems to me that such conduct and mutual acquaintance goes a long way on the road to establishing real friendship and understanding between the American and Russian peoples. It goes much deeper than the Truman doctrine, Atlantic pact, mutual security and other 'gimmicks' that are sowing suspicion, distrust, hatred, physical and financial sacrifices, atomic race, rearmament program and what not; all the necessary attributes that must eventually lead to the destruction of both countries with no victor to face the music."

"I firmly believe that as long as there is no real hatred between our people and the Russians, which was amply proven by the contact and friendly relationship with the athletes at the Olympic Games, a similar contest or exchange of views on science, literature, music and other arts could be arranged between the Russians and Americans either on neutral ground, or our own soil, or even in Russia, a meeting that could lead eventually to establishing real friendship between our people and the Russians."

'Why Did He Die?'

AND FROM THE growing pile of clippings of peace letters from all over the land, here is a typical one from the Louisville Courier Journal entitled "War Over For One Brother":

"I saw two brothers come home from Korea. The whole family was at the train station to meet them. There were tears, but not tears of joy; because for the older of the two, war is forever over."

"As the flag-draped coffin was taken from the train, what could the younger boy, who had escorted his brother 8,000 miles from Korea, say to his parents? What could the President who sent that boy over there say if he had been standing there?"

"Who does have the answer and what is it? Why did he die, and thousands of other boys like him? Why are thousands of other boys to die over there?"

"This boy was killed while President Truman was spending a vacation in Florida, and this boy came home in a flag-draped coffin the day the President was in Missouri marching in a parade. Why should he not be in Washington doing something to stop this murder? It can't stop now that we have a big Presidential race. Most of the men running for President need this trouble in Korea so they can promise to end it; it will help them get in office. . . . H. D. L., Hazard, Kentucky."

THE BITTER ELOQUENCE of outrage is pouring from the mine areas, the cities and farms, much of it just spoken, some of it written, like the letters we reprint here, most of it ready to take its place in an organized way for peace if the people knew there was a practical way.

The liberal columnist who recently said he didn't think the people really want peace should get out of the office and walk among the people.

'The Quiet Man' Distorts Facts Of Irish Life

By JOHN SATCHEL

"The Quiet Man," now playing at the Capitol Theatre, certainly had the makings of a very wonderful comedy.

It is set in the very heart of Ireland, in Inisfree, among those resourceful peasants whose ready wit and sense of irony blended with their fighting spirit to sustain them through three centuries of British oppression; and whose poetic speech and imagery has been the soil in which a great literature has taken root.

Most of the actors are from the world-famed Abbey Players, capable of the most varied characterizations.

Yet all of this comes to little or nothing in the way of humor, because the film creates a totally false picture of Irish peasant life. Practically none of the true humor of folk-life and none of the humor of folk struggles are in this film. True, with the assistance of a marriage broker, played by Barry Fitzgerald, some of it is funny. But the film is based on an exploitation of the "quaintness" of rustic life, and on stereotyped Irish characterizations which give us no real picture of the people.

The "Quiet Man," played by John Wayne is an Irish born prize-fighter who comes home to his native town—after amassing a fortune in America, of course.

His unwillingness to fight on any and every occasion proves something is wrong with him (what, we're not going to tell), and even after his turbulent courtship of and marriage to the local Squire's daughter he cannot get happily settled down until he had a good fist-fight, lasting 20-odd minutes on the screen, with his brother-in-law, Victor McLaglen.

Particularly obnoxious is the last third of the film, in which great fun is derived from the Quiet Man's mauling about of his wife, which is supposed to be part of restoring her faith in his courage.

This vulgarly male-supremacist sequence is approvingly presented to the audience, presumably for emulation by the men.

Great comedy can only be based on a true picture of life, identification with the good in that life, and ridicule of its evils. None of this is in "The Quiet Man."

In this film, director John Ford once more returns to Ireland for his theme, 17 years after his great film classic of the Irish struggle for freedom, "The Informer."

It is a sad homecoming, and the contrast between the two pictures provides a measure of the John Ford of the middle 30's and the John Ford of today.

"The Informer" was set during the Sinn Fein revolt of 1922 against Britain which was instrumental in setting up the Republic of Eire.

It told the story of a man who, out of ignorance, greed and selfishness, betrayed one of his comrades to the police and of the retribution dealt out to him by the revolutionists. It took its stand firmly with the struggle for Irish freedom, and no doubt was left as to the degeneracy of the stool-pigeon, or justice of his death.

Even in 1935, such a picture had to be made practically behind the studio's back. Today, when the professional informer, let alone the weakling who turns tail, has become the hero of Hollywood, such a picture has become impossible. And John Ford has shown no inclination to fight back against the current picture-making atmosphere, but has fallen tamely into line. Last year he directed a Navy-Marine Corps whoop-it-up for the war in Korea "documentary," this year he escapes with the "Quiet Man."

Ted Tinsley Says

SMASH AND REHASH

It's not nice to laugh at some of the folks who write advertising. After all, you've got to realize that these people are really sick.

But I must talk about my favorite among current advertising campaigns. It is the work of a great tobacco company which has done more than any other community force in proving the value of concrete in your ears.

This cigarette campaign of which I speak operates under the slogan, "Tear and Compare!"

You are supposed to take one of this company's cigarettes and tear it down the middle. Then you take another brand of cigarette and tear that down the middle. Then you compare. But one word of warning: don't try it with my cigarettes.

I am working on a follow-up campaign for this outfit, a campaign with the slogan, "Wet and Forget." You take two packs of cigarettes, open them up, and drop them in a tub of water. Then take out both packs and put them through a wash wringer. See which brand leaves the most tobacco juice on the wringer. Then smoke the wringer, or get out and buy a cigar.

The "Wet and Forget" program, by the way, is already being used by the Truman Administration, and Republican Congressmen, and it's certain to be continued by whatever administration steps in.

come January. The "Wet and Forget" program is applied mainly to ships. Just drive up the Hudson, a few miles north of Newburgh on the Jersey side of the river, and you will see, lying at anchor, about 800 Liberty ships left over from World War II.

They have been lying there since the end of that war. This is the "Wet and Forget" program.

Now you can compare these ships with any ships of comparable tonnage in the world, and they will match up. Of course, they don't go anywhere, they don't do anything, they don't carry food to the hungry or medicine to the sick. But that is neither here nor there. Only under free enterprise, and under no other system in the world, will such fine machinery soak for so long in so little water and do so little work.

While all this soakage takes place, the shipping companies get huge subsidies for new vessels. Some of these subsidies have been so big that they have even shocked Congress. And Congress does not shock easy.

So much for the "Wet and Forget" program.

To go back to "Tear and Compare," I think it would make an ideal slogan for the election campaign. Take the Democratic and Republican national programs, tear them down the middle, let out the stuffing, and compare. Then wet and forget . . . and vote Progressive!

'VARIETY' WRITER RAPS HOUSE UN-AMERICANS

By DAVID FLATT

The House Un-American Committee and people in the movie industry who knuckle under to it are raked over the coals by Frank Scully in this week's Variety Magazine.

One of the things that bothers Scully is that the heads of the Un-American Committee come either from a "southern state not noted for its adherence to the Constitution and its amendments" (Rankin, Martin Dies, etc.) or "from a state north of the Mason-Dixon Line not noted for the purity of its politics" (Farnell Thomas of New Jersey).

Scully says he has always resented "these outsiders coming from places where everybody can't vote and telling us where everybody can vote how we must cooperate with them to become better Americans. . . . They do not come as Good Samaritans to bind our wounds, but to kick us in the teeth."

Besides, he says, it is the height of folly to grant "to a few elected individuals an immunity which in all decency to the rights of our neighbor we deny ourselves. This thing isn't American. It derives from Europe, where legislative bodies had to protect themselves in debate from kings claiming absolute power."

"We have progressed from 'Kings can do no wrong,' to 'Legislators can do no wrong,' and if that's progress among freedom-loving peoples, so is a locust plague," he adds.

The taxpayers have nothing to show for the millions spent on this "continuous side-show," he says, and now they're coming back to Hollywood (on Sept. 29) to "try 30 out of 30,000 people connected at one time or another with the picture and radio industries, both pretty sick industries at the moment, incidentally."

Scully believes that the Un-Americans and those who play along with them are doing the country a vast disservice.

"When," he writes, "I look on many personages in high places and can trace the rebellious begin-

nings of their occupants to Greenwich Village bistros, college classrooms and even drama workshops, I wonder if this present effort to freeze all American thinking isn't about the worst disservice its guardians have done the Republic. From being a town with two-way streets, where people could go in and out of all sorts of traffic, it is now becoming a town of one-way streets with 'No Left Turn' on every corner."

He winds up by urging the do-nothings in the film industry to "apply in real life some of the sterling qualities and courage they have so frequently simulated on the screen."

Scholarships At Metropolitan Music School

The Citizens' Committee for the Metropolitan Music School will have several scholarships available this fall — both vocal and instrumental.

Of particular interest will be seven scholarships under a number of well-known artist-teachers.

While auditions for the scholarships are open to children and adults of all nationalities, Metro is especially interested in securing entrants from New York's Negro and Puerto Rican communities, where it believes the need for assistance is greatest.

Age limits are: 12 through 20 years for instrumentalists, 18 through 25 years for vocalists, and up to 30 years for conducting. To qualify, entrants must have had some previous instruction and will be required to sign or perform three works in contrasting styles.

The closing date for applications is Sept. 29, and the competition will be held on Oct. 4. Judges' names will be announced later.

Application blanks and further information may be obtained by writing to the Citizens' Committee for the Metropolitan Music School, 18 W. 74 St., New York 23.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Night Ball, Draft the Main Reasons . . .

WED BETTER EXPLAIN right away that this is written on Friday, a day before the five-game fun started at the Polo Grounds. . . .

What's your explanation for the generally accepted fact that 1952 baseball is sloppier and of a poorer variety than that of a couple of years ago, even of last year?

There are a lot of angles, but here is our idea of the two main reasons:

1. The scheduling, meaning the overloading of night games, those two-night monstrosities, etc. The players are tired and show it. Watch the way veteran regulars drop their dugout seats at the end of an inning. There's no bounce left. The owners, with typical shortsighted cupidity, have made a mess of things and it's getting worse instead of better as the tightening buck cuts attendance back and the owners drive to make up for it any old way they can.

2. The drafting of young players is beginning to make itself felt in the general caliber of the game. Not so much through the most dramatic examples of big leaguers like Williams, Newcombe, Mays, Coleman, etc., going, though that hurts, but in the drying up of the primary source of baseball talents in the minors. That's why a team like the Athletics in a key pennant series with the Yankees fields as its rightfielder and third place batter a veteran castoff infielder from Washington who is batting .200.

Speaking of night ball, it was interesting to note two successive games between Detroit and Cleveland last week. On Wednesday night the Tigers beat the Indians 11-8 in a two-hour, 41-minute mess, a time of game which is getting more typical than not. The very next afternoon it was the Indians 2, the Tigers 0 in a brisk one-minute, 38-second game.

Now you might say that Garcia and Wight obviously were better pitchers on Thursday than were Feller, Newhouser and the rest on Wednesday night, and that indeed might induce you to forget the whole thing. But then you wander back in your mind to the pitching classics this year—both of Trucks' no-hitters, and Erskine's no-hitter. They were all three played and pitched in the bright sunshine of the afternoon where the good sweat runs and where—if you'll pardon an old "conservative"—baseball is really baseball, the ball looks like a ball and the only shadows are cast by the sun.

It would be interesting for someone with the time to do some research on the caliber of the games played at night and by day. But you could get a clear pattern of better defensive play. Anyone who ever played ball knows that you can move toward a bouncer with clearer sight and concentration when the ball is bouncing over the grass in daytime—and to the outfielder in the daytime the ball doesn't get lost in the lights and look like an aspirin tablet coming out toward him.

Whether or not you can prove the point, one thing hardly needs proving. When athletes play games daytime, eat their meals at a regular hour and use the nights for sleeping they are going to be better athletes than when they eat, sleep and play ball at all messed-up hours. And if this goes for the majors, where night ball is steadily eating up the schedule, it goes double for the minors where the players only see the sunshine on Sundays and holidays.

This and That

NEWS ITEM from Ithaca, New York—"Coach Lefty James lamented the loss by graduation of 26 letter men as Cornell began football practice today. Yessiree, it's getting to the point where these coaches are just going to have to say now look here, let's re-examine this whole question of graduations. After all . . . !

Yanks, who will fall about 350,000 behind last year's home attendance (weep no tears they still cashed plenty) are ready to try blacking out Stadium TV next year and just televise road games. But they need the agreement of Dodgers and Giants to do same to get a uniform policy for met. area.

With the triumphs of 17-year-old Australian tennis stars Rosewall and Hoad over the U. S. top ranked Vic Seixas and high ranked Art Larsen, could it be that Sedgman and McGregor, the Aussies' invincible duo, could turn pro and Aussies' Rose, Rosewall and Hoad could still beat our best for the Davis Cup? Answer. Could be.

ANSWER DEPT. Who's been hit most by pitched balls in National League to date? We see no figures on this and I argued it was Robinson.—The answer as of Friday was Cardinal shortstop Solly Hemus, a plate crowder, running away with it with 19 hit by pitches. Bucky Harris holds the American League record with 21 HPs in 1920. . . .

Culture Dep't:

THE NEW YORK POSTS column called "Dateline: Your World" ran a piece the other day laughing at the dullness of Radio Moscow's broadcasts to Europe as compared to our own. The headline was "Reds Dole Out Soap Opera Propaganda."

"Each night," wrote the Post columnists from Paris, "just after Amos 'n' Andy fade from the waves of the American Forces Network in Germany . . . Radio Moscow is on the air. And with what? Sneeze the Post scribes, 'Tonight for example we will learn some of the statistical details that will be created from the new five-year plan . . . that meat production in the USSR will be doubled . . . the new Soviet river transport network . . . that the five-year plan is dedicated to peaceful pursuits. . . ."

"One waits for the punchline," they write with scorn.

Ha, ha, imagine comparing that junk about peace, the people's welfare, twice as much meat, the planned conquering of nature, the growth of good music and art, etc., etc., with Amos 'n' Andy. Ha, ha. What's the punchline? Where's the old sockeroo?

Guess the Post just can't see co-existing with a country which doesn't pollute the air with a vile racist program like Amos 'n' Andy belittles to "dull" things like peace and increasing plenty. . . .

BEN DAVIS, SI GERSON FILE WITH BIG MARGIN

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

By MICHAEL SINGER

The people of New York City registered a smashing victory for democratic-loving peace voters throughout the nation on Friday.

The Freedom Party filed 3,128 signatures of registered voters in Harlem's 11 A.D. on nominating petitions for Benjamin J. Davis, their assemblyman candidate now an imprisoned victim of the Smith Act in the federal prison at Terre Haute. It was more than twice the 1,500 required by the Board of Elections.

The People's Rights Party submitted 4,316 signatures on their nominating petitions for Simon W. Gerson, defendant in the current Smith Act trial, who is running for Congress from Brooklyn's 13 C.D. The signatures were obtained in a 12-day canvassing drive, of which 400 were obtained during the torrential Labor Day storm. Three thousand signatures were required.

Davis campaign committee manager, Jesse Gray, submitted the Freedom Party petitions to the Board of Elections and Mrs. Sylvia Frumkin, People's Party campaign manager, accompanied by the candidate and six leading campaign workers, filed the People's Rights Party signatures.

With Gray at the Board of Election filings were George Blake Charney, one of the 16 Smith Act defendants with Gerson at Foley Square and labor secretary of the New York State Communist Party Doxey Wilkerson and Howard Selam, directors of the Jefferson School of Social Science Esther Cantor, New York County Communist legislative representative; James Malloy, executive secretary of the Provisional Committee for Amnesty which obtained 13,000 signatures for Davis' freedom from the Terre Haute prison where he was sent following his conviction with 10 other national Communist leaders in the first Smith Act conspiracy trial Rev. Harold Williamson, Brooklyn community church leader; Miss Lorraine Hansberry, associate editor, and George Murphy, general manager of the fighting Negro liberation monthly, Freedom.

Gerson told reporters as his petitions were filed:

"The main campaign planks will be cease-fire in Korea, a lasting peace, repeal of the Smith, McCarran and Taft-Hartley laws, and a full civil rights program."

Gerson said he planned to wage an active fight, particularly among housewives and small homeowners "for lower prices and lower taxes."

By filing these petitions the people of New York City registered a smashing victory for democratic-loving peace voters throughout the nation. The nominating petitions for Davis, an imprisoned victim of the Smith Act, and for Gerson, a defendant against the pro-fascist terror statute, was the sharp challenge of the Negro masses of Harlem and the Jewish, Italian, Negro and Irish workers of Brooklyn that neither hysteria, repression, threats nor frame-up persecutions would deter them from defending their precious liberties.

But they went beyond this. The campaigns for Davis as the Freedom Party assemblyman candidate from Harlem's 11 A.D. and for Gerson as the People's Rights Party congressional candidate from Brooklyn's 13 C.D. proved that the people are not only conscious of the war and fascist dangers in America, but are willing to unite in a common struggle to tear up the Smith Act, to rout the McCarranites and the McCarthyites, to listen to the program and principles of the Communist Party, to join in a great organized crusade for peace.

THE FERMENT among the voters, reflected by their warmth and response to the Davis and Gerson canvassers, and the swift completion of nominating petition goals, also showed their readiness to strike election blows against the twin-engine steamroller of the Eisenhower-Stevenson and Truman-Dulles war machines. In both campaigns hundreds of workers who discussed the issues with canvassers expressed disgust, fear and anger at the bipartisan conspiracy and revealed a readiness to act on local issues.

In Harlem's 11th A.D. more than 3,000 voters signed the Freedom Party nominating petitions for Benjamin J. Davis. The signatures were those of Democrats, Republicans, Liberals, American Laborites and independent voters.

From Aug. 1 to Labor Day the people of Harlem through their signatures made a daily pledge to fight for peace and wrote out their opposition to the thought-control hysteria which has made Davis an imprisoned victim of the infamous Smith Act. The Davis Freedom Party signature drive echoed the amnesty campaign which preceded it and the cry "Free Ben Davis" rang through Harlem with renewed fervor and determination.

Both the Davis and Gerson campaigns—the latter a whirlwind 12-day door-to-door drive which topped by far the required 3,000 nominating signatures—brought the major election issues directly into the homes of thousands of voters. Workers, middle-class and professional citizens, small homeowners and merchants, tenants, consumers, knew that Davis was a Negro Communist leader, knew that Gerson was one of 16 working-class defendants at Foley Square, knew of their records, knew of their program, knew of their struggles—and rarely, if ever, was the door slammed, rarely were the campaigners provoked, seldom were they red-baited.

Instead, the discussions around the candidates and their persecution under the Smith Act (the overwhelming unity against this fascist law was a highlight of canvassing experiences) led to other issues. Voters bitterly denounced the drafting of their sons, the high prices, the soaring rents, the graft and corruption in both major parties; they expressed anger at Jim Crow conspiracies and attacks on minorities; they commented caustically on record war profits and their own wage-frozen earnings.

The Freedom Party ballot

Biggest Dog Dies

LONDON.—Peter of Midford, believed to be Britain's biggest dog, died Friday of a stroke on the eve of his fourth birthday. Peter was a 200-pound St. Bernard.

fight in Harlem for Davis and the People's Party drive for Gerson in Brooklyn were giant bridges joining the Negro and white masses

in the fight for free speech, free thought, peace and security. The combined total of approximately 8,000 signatures for the two work-

ingclass victims of the Smith Act was a warning to the warmakers that the American people are speaking up—loudly!

Stoolie's Tie to Racketeer Bared at Foley Sq. Trial

By HARRY RAYMOND

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

The prosecution rested its case Friday in the Smith Act trial of the 15 New York Communists after defense attorney Mary Kaufman showed FBI spy Thomas Younglove, the 10th and final government witness, was involved with the notorious St. Louis racketeer and convicted tax swindler Harry Schuermann.

Assistant Prosecutor David L. Marks made no effort to refute testimony of the witness' association with the ex-convict, sentenced to four years for a tax fraud of more than \$100,000. He declined to question Younglove on his tie-in with the Missouri rackets crowd. He announced shortly after the noon hour, more than five months after the trial began, that the "government rests."

Judge Edward J. Dimock recessed the trial until next Thursday 10:30 a.m. at which time defense counsel are expected to present motions to strike testimony of the 10 FBI informers and for a directed verdict of not guilty.

The final dramatic session of Mrs. Kaufman's cross-examination of Younglove revealed that following his connection with the ex-convict and his father, the late Henry Schuermann, Younglove's income soared from \$5,000 to \$7,000 in 1950, to \$10,000 in 1951, and to \$20,000 this year. This was in addition to money paid him by the FBI for supplying names of alleged Communist Party members.

"You lived with Henry Schuermann, did you not?" Mrs. Kaufman asked the government witness.

"Yes," Younglove answered reluctantly.

Q. How long did you know him?

A. About 30 years.

Q. Do you know his son, Harry Schuermann?

A. Yes.

Attorney Kaufman showed the FBI informer a May 6, copy of the "St. Louis Globe Democrat" containing Harry Schuermann's picture. The newspaper story told how the racketeer, after serving his prison term in the Terre Haute Federal Prison for tax fraud and paying a \$40,000 fine, agreed to pay \$115,248 tax and penalties.

Younglove, obviously shaken by the revelation of his underworld connections, waited nervously for the lawyer's next questions.

Q. You know, don't you, that both the Schuermanns were engaged in a policy racket for many years?

A. I did not know both of them were.

Q. You know Harry was known as the policy king of St. Louis?

A. I read that in the papers.

Attorney Kaufman reminded the FBI spy that he had stated his income came from cement contracting and moneys paid him by the FBI.

Younglove denied his cement contracting business was a cover-up for other more nefarious activities.

The witness further denied his income jumped from \$10,000 to \$20,000 "when you took over Henry Schuermann's business when he died."

Mrs. Kaufman produced official documents of Younglove's divorce from his first wife. The witness admitted he originally agreed to pay her \$35 a month alimony. But Mrs. Kaufman observed that since February, 1951, he was paying his ex-wife \$200 a month.

Q. Didn't you agree to increase that alimony payment from \$35 a month to \$200 after your former wife told you in the presence of

your attorney she had heard you were involved with the Schuermanns in their racket?

A. My wife at that time accused me of many things. That may have been one of them. It is true she mentioned it.

Younglove said that following that meeting with the attorney and his former wife he also gave her the deed to a house worth from \$12,000 to \$15,000 and a 1950 Mercury automobile.

Defense attorney Frank Serri told the court earlier that the defense had evidence Younglove may be a drug addict and was involved in illicit drug traffic. Attorney Kaufman quizzed the witness on this matter.

Q. Is it not true your wife charged you in addition to the policy racket with the sale of narcotics?

A. I don't know she made those charges.

Q. Didn't her lawyer advise you she charged you with being involved in the sale of narcotics?

A. I don't recall.

Q. Think a little bit?

A. I don't recall it.

Q. Didn't your wife tell you she had you followed and you were observed in your truck making frequent visits to beauty parlors and taverns for the sale of narcotics?

A. I don't recall that.

Court Upholds

(Continued from Page 1)

emphatically to the jury. Bridges was tried twice before on the same charges on which the government finally "got" him. In 1939 and in 1941, he faced government deportation hearings on the "charge" of Communist membership. Twice these were thrown out as based solely on stoolpigeon evidence. An effort was made to deport him under a special act of Congress passed solely against him, CIO leader Philip Murray wrote in 1944 that the drive against Bridges was an effort to destroy the powerful longshore union which Bridges helped build up on the West Coast.

In spurning Bridges' appeal, the Circuit Court went out of its way to stretch the meaning of a wartime law on the statute of limitations which had been invoked by the Bridges defense. But it was Judge Pope's pointing to Bridges' political views—mainly on halting the Korean war—which gave away the political frameup.

The defense said it would appeal again to the Appellate Court, and then to the Supreme Court. This will give Bridges 60 days of liberty on the \$25,000 bail which he delivered to the court after his conviction two years ago. Protests are expected from workers all over the world.

'I'm Going'

Says

DOXEY WILKERSON

noted educator and director of the Jefferson School of Social Sciences

"I can't miss this opportunity to greet Eliza Gurley Flynn on her 62nd Birthday."

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CITIZENS EMERGENCY DEFENSE CONFERENCE, Room 604, 401 Broadway



CARMENT and HEADWEAR WORKERS' RALLY
for the Repeal of the Smith Act and
Celebration of the 62nd Birthday of
ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN
Program: MORRIS CARNOVSKY, Broadway and Hollywood Star
Invited speaker: DR. HERBERT APTHEKER
HOTEL CAPITOL • Wednesday, Sept. 10th
8th Ave. & 51st Street 6:30 P.M. • Adm. 50¢

Can't Gag People, Communists Say In Rousing Rally for Davis, Gerson

—See Page 3

Hallinan on TV: End War Now, Then Talk

The prisoner-of-war issue should not be used to balk an immediate stop to the Korean war, said Vincent Hallinan, Progressive Party candidate for President, in a nationwide telecast Saturday. Recently released from a six-month confinement sentence imposed by a federal court for his defense of labor's rights, the peace candidate told his national NBC and CBS TV audience that "a phone call from the White House" could end the war in Korea immediately. He proposed a two-point peace program for cessation of hostilities at once on the present demarcation line already agreed upon with the prisoner-of-war issue to be resolved later by non-military negotiators.

Hallinan spoke with the PP vice-presidential candidate, Mrs. Charlotte A. Bass, first Negro woman ever to be named for this office in the nation's history.

The joint broadcast climaxed a three-month fight by the Progressive Party to win radio and TV time from the networks equal to that given the Republican and Democratic candidates during their Chicago convention when acceptance speeches were carried free of charge by the broadcasters. Saturday's half-hour television address, therefore, were their formal acceptance speeches.

Mrs. Bass, speaking to an audience believed to be the largest ever addressed by a Negro woman, cited Eisenhower's "gala reception in Atlanta by Herman Talmadge, Dixiecrat and Klansman" as proof of the charge that the Negro people "can hope for nothing from the Republican Party." As for the Democratic candidate Gov. Stevenson, his civil rights platitudes were likened to a California flea—"you feel for him one place and he's gone to another."

She charged the Democrats had deserted the Negro people to "clasp the Dixiecrats to their bosom."

The broadcast featured a large full-screen opening and closing slogan: "Peace Is on the Ballot in This Election Campaign."

Court Upholds Frameup of Harry Bridges

The plot of big waterfront corporations to "get rid" of Harry Bridges, one of America's most famous labor leaders, advanced another step as the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals upheld his conviction on charges of perjury.

The government said Bridges had lied when he said on his citizenship papers that he was not a member of the Communist Party.

Bridges faces five years in jail and deportation as a result of the ten-year campaign of the shipping interests and the government to "get Bridges."

Judge Pope wrote that Bridges on the witness stand was acting "like a man filled with missionary zeal for expounding the views commonly understood to make up the Communist Party line." Even if he were not a Communist Party member, Judge Pope wrote, Bridges seemed to be "supremely indifferent as to whether he gave the jury the impression that if he was not a party member he must at any rate be a fellow traveler."

Apparently, it was expected that Bridges to escape jail must denounce his views on peace in Korea, for example, which he stated very

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Un-Americans Steal Out Of 'Unfriendly' Chicago

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Rebuffed and routed, the House Un-American Committee left Chicago today, abandoning its scheduled two-week anti-labor witchhunt after three and a half days. Dozens of subpoenaed witnesses were told not to appear and that the committee was suddenly leaving town.

Committee's Effort to Smear Dr. Condon, Scientist, Fizzles

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Dr. Edward U. Condon, noted scientist, told of his "harassment and annoyance" at the hands of the House Un-American Committee which questioned him for almost five hours here last Friday without achieving the smear affect they had desired.

Dr. Condon calmly told his story as an important figure in the wartime development of the atomic project, repeatedly avoiding attempts at entrapment by the committee and its wily inquisitor, Frank Tavenner.

He related that he had done what he could "to improve relations between the United States and the Soviet Union" in the period following World War II.

The packed hearing room contained a virtual "Who's Who" of scientific figures in the nuclear field, including Nobel Prize winner Dr. Harold Urey, at whose home Dr. Condon stayed while here. Dr. Condon was also ac-

companied by an official of the Corning Glass Works where he is now employed as director of research and development.

The "Un-American Committee, was compelled to offer some justification for calling him here amid a raucous "spy" build-up in the press.

Concluded Committee member Rep. Donald L. Jackson (R. Cal.): "I don't attribute to Condon any sins of intent. But I wanted to find out why the names of so many of his friends and acquaintances have been mentioned before this committee."

The Committee was piqued by Condon's refusal to condemn certain of his scientific colleagues who refused to give information to the Committee.

"They were simply exercising their constitutional right," said the renowned scientist, adding that this carried no implication that

(Continued on Page 6)

The labor unions here celebrated what they called "the strikebreaking committee's worst defeat."

The change in plans was announced Friday after the testimony of leaders of the packinghouse union here failed to produce the startling revelations the committee had promised.

The most telling blow against the probers' attempts to smash the Harvester strike was a spirited mass meeting on the previous night where Chicago unions, CIO and independent, rallied strongly to the support of the Harvester strikers.

The last labor witness called was Herbert March, organizer for the big Armour local in Chicago, who threw into the teeth of the committee members the charge that they had come here to disrupt the labor unions at a time when they were carrying on the most bitter struggle with the employers.

WOOD LEAVES

Acting committee chairman Rep. Francis E. Walter (D-Pa) claimed that the committee had no such anti-labor intentions. Replied March:

"I have devoted my life to the building of the labor movement.

If you think of any other reason why I have been called here, you're welcome to do so."

Shortly before this exchange, Rep. John S. Wood of Georgia, chairman of the committee, left the hearing with a sudden "heart attack"—which turned out to be a case of indigestion.

The committee members made it clear that they did not like the atmosphere of hostility and resistance in Chicago. Their first shock came on Tuesday morning when the hearing opening with a giant picket line around the federal building.

NO HYSTERIA

The pickets, most of them Harvester strikers, then marched up to the hearing room and staged a stormy demonstration which virtually drowned out the testimony of the first stoolpigeon who was then on the stand.

Three days later, the large rally in the UE Hall revealed that the redbaiting attack of the committee had boomeranged against the probers. Reports from the shops showed not one incident of hysteria against the shop workers or union leaders who had been named by the committee as "reds."

On the contrary, hatred and resentment against the committee mounted with each day of the hearing. A shop leader in one farm equipment plant was "hailed as a hero" after he had run the committee's gauntlet as an unfriendly witness.

Leaders of the CIO auto workers and shoe workers as well as spokesmen for many independent unions came to the rally to pledge their support for the embattled 30,000 Harvester strikers. The call then went out for a mass picketing demonstration at the Harvester plants on Monday morning.

PREPARATIONS

The Un-American Committee announced that instead of remaining in Chicago, they would call Chicago unionists to Washington to testify on October 15.

Their arrival here followed months of preparation and education in the shops here in which the pro-war and anti-labor purposes of the committee were explained to thousands of workers, illustrated by full reports on the

(Continued on Page 6)

WHAT EISENHOWER REPRESENTS TO ME

By JOHN PITTMAN

OF EISENHOWER'S pro-war and pro-fascist position. I have long been intellectually certain, having carefully studied his record, weighed his words, scrutinized his personal and political associates, and observed the character of those most desirous of his election. Now my heart confirms the verdict of my judgment.

I now know him to be, for all his bristling and martial bearing, and for all his feats on the battlefield, a moral weakling. And I would not give a fig for his firmness on any principled position, when under pressure from the sinister forces which surround and advise

him.

I now know these things because I have dealt with him personally, though I have never spoken with him, corresponded with him, or been—to my knowledge—within 500 yards of him. But such direct contacts do not exhaust the possibilities of personal relations. I have had personal relations with Eisenhower because my oldest and most respected friends, and indeed, members of my family, have had personal relations with him.

They were humiliated by Eisenhower. He sought to abase them, to crush their spirit, to stamp out their feelings of human dignity. That they will not

forget nor forgive. And neither will I. For when he did these things to them, he did them to me.

THE MAN with the white handkerchief shielding his head from the glare of the sun, who stood last Tuesday at the foot of the speakers' platform in Atlanta's Hurt Park and looked up while Eisenhower ranted about the "mess in Washington," was John Wesley Dobbs, head of Georgia's Negro Republicans, Grand Master of the Masonic Order, one of the South's most distinguished and respected citizens.

John Wesley Dobbs was my

(Continued on Page 4)

NAPALM MURDER IN KOREA HIT BY WINNIPEG NEWSPAPER

TORONTO, Sept. 7.—In its Aug. 18 issue, the Manitoba Commonwealth, CCF paper published in Winnipeg, ran a powerful editorial denouncing the U. S. use of napalm bombs in Korea. Headed "Murder Is Murder," the editorial reads in part:

"Suppose you saw the following news item in your daily paper under big headlines:
YOUNG GIRL IS BRUTALLY MURDERED; DEPRAVED CRIMINAL SETS FIRE TO CHILD

"This afternoon while young Joan . . . aged four, was playing in the backyard of her home she was seized by a man who poured gasoline over her and set her on fire. Before the terrified mother

could come to her rescue the child was dead, her face and tiny body charred beyond recognition.

"Every available man in the police force has been detailed to track down the murderer. It is believed the man guilty of this foul and despicable deed is an escapee from the asylum for the criminally insane."

The normal reaction of normally decent people to a news item as above would be one of horror and indignation. . . . People would outdo one another in suggesting punishment for the criminal.

In Korea not one child but hundreds of children have been burned to death by having jellied gasoline dropped on them. These brutal murders are being com-

mitted on the orders of U. S. generals on behalf of the United Nations with the approval of the Canadian and other governments participating in the Korean war. . . . We read of an orphanage being struck by this diabolical napalm bomb and all its young inmates being burned to death . . . we read of the thousands of Korean civilians, young and old being burned to death by having this jellied gasoline thrown on them from the air. . . .

"That this weapon is being used on behalf of the United Nations surely does nothing to enhance the prestige of the UN nor any of the nations that continue to sanction the use of this fearsome weapon of mass murder and torture."

Dixiecrat Governors Find Stevenson Is 'Sound'

By CARL HIRSCH

IS ADLAI E. STEVENSON talking "civil rights" and winking at the racists? That's one way—perhaps the only way—that his backing by the most rabid Klan-minded poll-tax-erso of the South can be explained. Nobody knows what Stevenson said to Gov. Hugh L.

White of Mississippi—the man who refused to spare the life of Willie McGee.

But when White recently ended a two-hour tete-a-tete with Stevenson, the Dixiecrat governor replied to reporters that "Stevenson has expressed himself in a very satisfactory way."

GOV. John S. Battle of Virginia (who threw the electrocution switch on the Martinsville Seven) declared this week:

"Governor Stevenson is, in my opinion, a high-type, Christian gentleman, well qualified to lead the party and the nation in these critical days."

It was Gov. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina who brought Stevenson into the U. S. State Department in 1944 as his aide. This spokesman for the Confederacy has also made it clear that he is for Stevenson. He has described Stevenson approvingly as "the most conservative man under consideration at the Democratic convention, with the exception of Richard B. Russell of Georgia."

AND Russell, ideologist of the Southern Bourbons—what does he have to say? "Gov. Stevenson has very sound and sane views," Russell declared after making his trip of homage to Stevenson's Springfield headquarters. "He is not an extremist. He is not a radical."

What did Stevenson tell these men that he is not telling the public in his campaign speeches? How did he convince them that he would in no way upset their most cherished institutions—white supremacy, segregation and jim-crow?

THE answer can be found in Stevenson's political and social connections, in his own do-nothing record on civil rights in Illinois, in his choice of Sen. John Sparkman of Alabama as his running mate.

But more than that, former banker Stevenson's financial ties mark him as "safe" for the Dixiecrats.

The Democratic candidate's direct financial links are through the Chicago National Bank from which he "graduated" in 1948 to become governor of Illinois.

Through this bank, Stevenson is tied up with rich industrial holdings in the South, numerous enterprises which are highly profitable because of the system of jim-crow.

This bank represents corporate power in the politics of the South, power in the councils of the Democratic Party in the Southern states where the white supremacists rule.

ON the Board of Directors of the Chicago National Bank, Stevenson sat alongside of men who typify the dominance of Northern finance capital over the South.

One such associate of Stevenson's is Calvin Fentress, president of the investment firm of Baker Fentress and Co., and head of some of the largest lumber interests in America.

Fentress is an owner of the Georgia-Pacific Plywood Corp., with plants and mills at Savannah, Ga., Fairfax, S. C., and Steelwood, Ala.

He is head of the Consolidated

Naval Stores Corp., which owns 307,406 acres of oil land, citrus groves and turpentine camps in Florida. He is the big power in the Cascades Plywood Corp., which has 32,000 acres in Louisiana.

ANOTHER Stevenson co-director in the bank is George F. Heller, secretary of the International Cellulose Products Co. This huge firm makes the well-advertised products, "Kleenex" and "Kotex" at its mills in Balfour, N. C.

Still another director of Stevenson's bank is Arthur M. Wirtz, best known in Chicago as owner of extensive jimcrow properties and head of the real estate firm of Wirtz, Haynie & Ehrle. Wirtz is also an owner of large Southern rice farms and mills and a head of Southern Rice Sales Corp., with milling plants at Houston and El Campo, Tex., Eynice, La., Memphis, Tenn., and Jonesboro, Ark.

Director Marvin B. Pool represents the giant mail order firm of Butler Brothers. All summer long, the West Side Negro Labor Council in Chicago has been picketing this company's retail stores (Scott Stores) demanding that they hire Negroes.

ANOTHER chief interest in the Stevenson bank is held by the Armours, Lester and Philip, packing-house tycoons. They represent, of course, the extensive Armour & Co., plants and properties, including those in the Deep South.

Philip D. Armour is also head of the Universal Zonolite Insulation Co., with mines at Travelers Rest, S. C., and its subsidiary, Southern onolite, with plants at Jacksonville and Tampa, Fla., Birmingham, Ala. and Atlanta, Ga.

These are some of Stevenson's "credentials," connections and backing which magically break down any walls which might exist between him and the Dixiecrats.

THE Democratic Party's civil rights plank notwithstanding, Stevenson is in a position to win the support of those whose financial and political fortunes rest on maintaining jim-crow.

They don't even need a blueprint on how Stevenson is going to maneuver against civil rights legislation. If the Illinois Governor becomes President, John D. Sparkman becomes chairman of the Senate.

Two years ago (April 17, 1950), Sparkman, in a radio address revealed how civil rights legislation can be stopped.

peace notebook

Olympic Spirit Still Alive for Peace

BECAUSE IT WAS a big spotlighted event which presented to an interested world the sight of youth of the "west" and the "east" meeting in spirited yet friendly competition, the Olympic Games concluded one month ago in Helsinki carried a mighty wallop for world peace.

Here in miniature was that big word "coexistence," which simply means normal relations between countries regardless of differing economic and social systems and each one's opinion of the others' wisdom. What Americans besides the big brass and the war profiteers could disagree with the simple statement by our pole vault champ Bob Richards, who after being enthusiastically hugged in congratulation by his Soviet opponent said "I honestly can't see why people all over the world can't get along the way the competitors here do."

This Olympic spirit was reflected in many ways . . . in applause at the newsreels whenever American and Soviet athletes shook hands . . . in ordinary conversations in the neighborhoods and in the shops expressing new hope in the possibility of peace and wondering why all the inevitable war hysteria.

It was and is a spirit that can be a factor in the fight for peace in our land if fighters for peace make it so. It is simple, not complicated. Americans and Russians met, competed, liked each other, proved that people everywhere are the same and want to get along. So why does there have to be a war and all the war hysteria? Why atom bombs? Why not a sitting down around the conference table in the Olympic spirit to settle all outstanding questions country to country?

Asks Where Were the Horns and Hoofs?

AMONG THE SIGNS of the impact of the Olympics are letters to newspapers. Here for example are a couple which appeared on Aug. 22 and 23 in the Binghamton (NY) Press.

Under the heading "Good Sportsmanship," the first reads: "To the Editor of the Press—After we have attached horns and hoofs, and a caricature of Stalin's mustache on Russians, we might recall the greetings from the sportsmen and people of the Soviet Union, given by Nikolai Romanov, president of the All-Soviet Sports Federation.

"I quote: 'We are happy to be here taking part in the Olympic Games on behalf of the Soviet Union for the first time. We would like to build comradeship and friendship and to compete in a friendly spirit as well as meet and see all the sportsmen in the world.'

"It is further stated that the Russians lent the Americans a scull and invited an American coach to ride in their launch and appeared to go out of their way to be friendly."

Wants 'Olympics' in Science, the Arts . . .

Another, under the title "Real Friendship," read as follows: "Editor The Press—Is the devil as black as he is painted? The Olympic Games finally came to a happy ending. Our good United States retained the world's championship by a safe 614 points against a newcomer in the Olympic Games, the upstart, Russia, with only 533½ points.

"Nevertheless, what impressed me was the wonderful spirit of sportsmanship, friendship and mutual admiration between our athletes and their Russian rivals. Toasts for friendship between the United States and the USSR were offered and accepted with enthusiasm by both sides. . . . It seems to me that such conduct and mutual acquaintance goes a long way on the road to establishing real friendship and understanding between the American and Russian peoples. It goes much deeper than the Truman doctrine, Atlantic pact, mutual security and other 'gimmicks' that are sowing suspicion, distrust, hatred, physical and financial sacrifices, atomic race, rearmament program and what not; all the necessary attributes that must eventually lead to the destruction of both countries with no victor to face the music.

"I firmly believe that as long as there is no real hatred between our people and the Russians, which was amply proven by the contact and friendly relationship with the athletes at the Olympic Games, a similar contest or exchange of views on science, literature, music and other arts could be arranged between the Russians and Americans either on neutral ground, or our own soil, or even in Russia, a meeting that could lead eventually to establishing real friendship between our people and the Russians."

'Why Did He Die?'

AND FROM THE growing pile of clippings of peace letters from all over the land, here is a typical one from the Louisville Courier Journal entitled "War Over For One Brother":

"I saw two brothers come home from Korea. The whole family was at the train station to meet them. There were tears, but not tears of joy; because for the older of the two, war is forever over.

"As the flag-draped coffin was taken from the train, what could the younger boy, who had escorted his brother 8,000 miles from Korea, say to his parents? What could the President who sent that boy over there say if he had been standing there?

"Who does have the answer and what is it? Why did he die, and thousands of other boys like him? Why are thousands of other boys to die over there?

"This boy was killed while President Truman was spending a vacation in Florida, and this boy came home in a flag-draped coffin the day the President was in Missouri marching in a parade. Why should he not be in Washington doing something to stop this murder? It can't stop now that we have a big Presidential race. Most of the men running for President need this trouble in Korea so they can promise to end it; it will help them get in office. . . . H. D. L., Hazard, Kentucky."

THE BITTER ELOQUENCE of outrage is pouring from the mine areas, the cities and farms, much of it just spoken, some of it written, like the letters we reprint here, most of it ready to take its place in an organized way for peace if the people knew there was a practical way.

The liberal columnist who recently said he didn't think the people really want peace should get out of the office and walk among the people.

State Dep't Compelled to Reply To Chicagoan's Protest on War

CHICAGO.—A sharp protest against the continuation of the war in Korea by a Chicagoan, Mrs. Blanche Born of 3026 Lockwood Ave., this week brought a guarded and weasel-worded "explanation" from the U. S. Department of State.

The State Department reply denied that its recent bombings were "an extension of military hostilities, nor can it be said that it in any way endangered the armistice negotiations or increased the risk of a world war."

Mrs. Born sent a letter to President Truman protesting the bombings "because it looks like there are not content with a small war but want to turn it into a large war."

She referred to her husband, Ken Born, UE organizer and former GI, who was a prisoner of the Japanese

during World War II. "I thank God," she said, "that he was not subjected to the same treatment as the prisoners on Kojima Island."

The letter to the White House was referred to the State Department for reply. In the two-page letter signed by an official in the "Department of Public Liaison," the claim was made that "this Government's policy is to localize the conflict in Korea in the hope that unnecessary involvement in a wider, more devastating conflict can thus be avoided."

I see my son growing up I am compelled to demand that you take steps to end this useless Korean war because he may yet become a victim in the war unless it is brought to an end."

Can't Gag People, Communists Say In Rousing Rally for Davis, Gerson

CP CONFERENCE ADOPTS NAT'L ELECTION PLATFORM

A national legislative conference of the Communist Party, attended by 150 delegates from 11 states, adopted a national election platform over the weekend which declared its "patriotic faith" in the ability of the American people to "save the peace and restore the Bill of Rights."

The platform centered its attention on the fight to win peace, specifically calling for an immediate cease-fire in Korea, with the prisoners-of-war issue and all other outstanding problems to be resolved through an immediate peace conference called through the UN Security Council and including the representatives of the Peoples Republic of China.

"The most effective way to record a vote for peace, a vote for economic security, for Negro rights and civil liberties . . . is to vote for the fighting Progressive Party team of Vincent Hallinan and Mrs. Charlotta Bass," the platform declared.

According to a spokesman for the Party, the conference also gave a good deal of attention to the campaigns for Communist candidates running in several localities.

Three Communist candidates are now on the ballot, while two others are running as write-in candidates because of the restrictive ballot laws. Among the write-in candidates is the national secretary of the Communist Party, Gus Hall, now in jail as a victim of the notorious thought control Smith Act. Hall is Communist candidate for C. S. Senate in Ohio, where the law requires half a million signatures in order to gain the ballot.

Running with Hall as write-in candidate for Governor of Ohio is E. C. Greenfield, Communist leader in that state.

Candidates on the ballot include Otis Hood, for Assembly in Boston; former City Councilman Benjamin J. Davis for Assembly in Manhattan; and Simon W. Gerson for Congress in Brooklyn. Hood received a thousand signatures, collected by eight campaign workers in less than a week's time to gain the ballot. Davis received more than 3,000 and Gerson more than 4,000.

According to the Party spokesman, the campaign leaders of the three candidates informed the conference that in each case the response of the people to the signature campaign was far beyond the most optimistic expectations, and demonstrated the fact that the people have not been cowed by the efforts to whip up red-baiting hysteria.

"People not only signed but said they were glad to see the Communist Party campaigning again because the workingman needs someone to fight for him," the Party spokesman quoted one of the campaign leaders as having told the conference. All the campaign leaders declared the people were ready and anxious to discuss the issues with the Communist campaign workers, sometimes keeping them for an hour or more and asking them to return.

In addition to the five Communist candidates announced the conference, several additional Communist candidates are expected to run in other states.

The conference adopted a resolution in the form of a wire to Truman demanding a cease-fire in Korea, and another to Attorney General McGranery insisting that he see to it that the FBI cease in-

(Continued on Page 6)

SHOUTING JUDGES SENDS MRS. YATES BACK TO JAIL

By CHARLES GLENN

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 7.—After a bare five days of tenuous "freedom," Mrs. Oleta O'Connor Yates was returned to custody of the U. S. Marshall at 3:45 p.m. last Thursday.

Fuming Federal Judge William C. Mathes ordered her return Wednesday afternoon. He told Defense Atty. Ben Margolis the prominent San Francisco Communist would stay in jail until she answered questions asked her during the six-month Smith Act trial here. It ended with conviction of Mrs. Yates and 13 other California working class leaders on charges of conspiring to teach and overthrow of the government by force and violence.

During the trial, Mrs. Yates refused to answer prosecution questions which would have made an informer of her. Judge Mathes sentenced her to indeterminate sentence on four counts of civil contempt and to a year on 11 counts of criminal contempt.

By order of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, Federal Judge Dave W. Ling last Friday granted release of the 14 on bail of \$20,000 each pending appeal of the conviction. He said Mrs. Yates' release was "conditional," since he did not wish to make a final determination on a sentence passed by Judge Mathes.

Mathes expressed disagreement with Judge Ling's apparent view

that with the ending of the trial, the questions asked of Mrs. Yates were no longer alive.

Mathes thundered that "She's in jail, and in this court's opinion she'll stay there until she answers. She should be in jail this minute."

He shouted down Margolis' attempts to make other pleas and ordered Mrs. Yates back into the custody of the U. S. Marshal.

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By MICHAEL SINGER

The Communist Party struck back with vigor and unity Friday night at a mass election rally in Rockland Palace, highlighted by radio addresses by Simon W. Gerson, candidate for Congress, and Jesse Gray, speaking for Benjamin J. Davis, candidate for Assembly.

'WORKER' GREETED BEN DAVIS

To Ben Davis, Communist and Negro people's leader, who spent his 49th birthday in a Terre Haute, Indiana, prison, Daily Worker managing editor, Alan Max, wired greetings on behalf of the paper:

"We know you are in jail today because you would not betray your people and your country. You would not buy private advancement at the expense of principle and ideals," the message said. "I assure you that we will not rest for one minute until the nation knows the full story of the shameful frame-up which forces you, a self-sacrificing people's leader, to spend your birthday in a federal prison. Once the people know the truth, they will insist to the authorities in Washington that you be granted amnesty and permitted to return to your noble work."

Mine Mill Opens Convention, To Stress United Wage Fight

The International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers will begin its week-long convention in Governor Clinton Hotel here this morning. More than 250 delegates representing 100,000 members in the United States and Canada will attend.

Albert J. Fitzgerald, president of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, will be among the guest speakers to address the convention today. President John Clark, of the Mine-Mill, will keynote the parley, and later in the day deliver a report on the union's work since the last convention.

This is the first time this union, based mainly in Rocky Mountain metal mining areas, holds its convention in New York.

Some New York unions, as hosts, plan social events, including a Dodger game for the visitors. Highlights of the convention according to spokesmen of the union, will be proposals to develop further some of the beginnings already made in direction of united labor action on the wage front; a program to organize the unorganized with fresh vigor and spirit, and new advances in the field of collective bargaining.

A special session of the convention is planned to receive and approve a prepared document titled: "A program of production for peace." The convention will also give the union's reply to Sen. Pat McCarran whose witchhunting committee has subpoenaed the union's top officers for appearance at an inquisition scheduled in Salt-Lake City next month.

Also to be considered is the

already authorized strike at Kennicott Copper, largest of the companies. The other companies, including Anaconda, American Smelting and Refining, and Phelps-Dodge, have already settled on the basis of 8 cents and some fringe benefits.

Ask Hearing on Washington State Election Oath

OLYMPIA, Wash., Sept. 7. — (FP).—Opponents of the "candidate oath" provision of this state's "little McCarran" act have petitioned for a rehearing before the state supreme court. At issue is whether all candidates for local, state and federal office in Washington must take an oath that they are not "subversive . . . as defined in this act." The act is the so-called subversive activities control law of 1951.

The present oath, which all primary election candidates had to sign, was branded unconstitutional in its form by the high court in an involved decision last July.

However, the court refused to invalidate the section of the law requiring an oath. Instead, the justices in effect instructed the state attorney to draft a new form of affidavit.

Six leading political figures are challenging the oath provision. They include President Nels Ekroth of the Marine Engineers Beneficial Assn, local.

More than 2,000 working-class defenders of liberty and peace, led by their national Communist leaders and election standard-bearers, roared a challenge that "we are here and intend to stay here."

The Communist election rally, coinciding with the 33rd anniversary of the Party's founding in this country, and the 62nd birthday of its great workingclass heroine Elizabeth Curley Flynn, has a significance that went far beyond the tactical election problems of the campaign.

A stirring dedication uttered with deep emotion and in ringing tones by Miss Flynn, national committee member and counsel for herself as one of the 14 Smith Act defendants at Foley Square, brought the audience to its feet in a roar of acclaim. "This is an exceptional meeting," she said, "an extraordinary meeting, a unique meeting."

"This is a Communist meeting," she declared. "Seven years of attacks have gone on. But we are still here and we are fighting. We are speaking. We are running candidates. We are using the radio. Our voice has not been silenced nor will it be. This meeting reaffirms our legal existence, our right to function as an American political party."

Her voice shook as she spoke of the imprisoned Communist victims of the Smith Act and how "lonely" she was and will be "until they are back at such meetings." She called on the election campaigners to place the amnesty issue of the Communist leaders before every candidate for public office.

Expressing her great pride (reflected, too, in the pride of the demonstrators who applauded

(Continued on Page 6)

Oil Convention Pledges Aid to Venezuelans

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7. — The CIO Oil Workers 22nd Convention adjourned Friday with a stirring appeal from Harvey O'Connor, the union's historian, to help their brother oil workers in Venezuela.

O'Connor, author of Mellon's Millions, and other books exposing American capitalists, told how bonafide labor unions have been outlawed in Venezuela, and the leaders of the oil workers union held in a concentration camp on a small malaria island.

O'Connor, who said he had to visit Venezuela to get his information, pointed out that the Venezuelan worker are producing and processing oil for Standard, Gulf, and other American companies.

O'Connor's appeal was warmly received by the 350 delegates representing 110,000 workers. Previously, union president O. A. Knight had said the union's organizing drive would include assistance to Latin-American workers.

Following a speech by Jack Krool, CIO-PAC director, the Convention endorsed the Stevenson-Sparkman ticket.

The Convention also urged local unions to contribute moral and financial aid to Senator William Benton, defendant in a two million dollar libel suit brought by Senator Joe McCarthy.

An increase in per capita payments of local unions to the international office from \$1.40 to \$1.50 designed to help finance next year's organizing drive, was defeated by a close roll call vote. Later, the Convention okayed a five cent increase.

Senate Deal Ends CIO Parley; Hears Plea for Korea Peace

By GEORGE MORRIS

BUFFALO, Sept. 7.—After much public noise on their alleged "independence" of Democratic Party bosses on the senatorial candidacy, the leaders of the State CIO yesterday capitulated to Democratic boss Ed Flynn's choice of John Cashmore, just before adjournment of the CIO convention.

The surrender was stimulated by a pro-Cashmore movement among the delegates steamed up under the leadership of Michael Quill with the active personal behind-the-scenes aid of Joseph E. O'Grady, law partner of Flynn.

The state's CIO leaders, according to Quill, planned a "neutrality" policy on the senatorial race. After two days of a hectic war of press conferences between Hollander and

Quill and a special night session Friday of the state executive board, the convention prior to adjournment was handed a proposal agreed to by Quill that the issue be referred for decision later this week by the state Executive Board.

But this was only the "face-saver." With the resolution came a statement by Hollander to the convention in which he said the meeting to act on Cashmore will be called Wednesday and he added that having known Cashmore for 20 years he finds he has "a labor record as good as you can expect from any public servant in this country," and that "I can prophesize that he will be endorsed by the State CIO."

Hugh Thompson, Buffalo re-

gional director of the CIO, who led the upstate opposition to Cashmore's endorsement, rose to tell the delegates that he too discovered Cashmore has a good labor record.

Beneath this battle, about which most delegates read only in the papers, there loomed a much more serious struggle between what Quill referred to as the "Social Democratic" group running the state administration, and his group at the head of the New York City CIO. The "peace-maker" who worked to prevent a floor fight was Allen S. Haywood, executive vice-president of the CIO.

Endorsement of the Stevenson-Sparkman ticket that preceded the announcement of the Cashmore

(Continued on Page 6)

Letters from Readers

Belated Review of
"Wedding in Japan"

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Editor, Daily Worker:

It was all very well for John Pittman to review "Wedding in Japan," but how come the play ran for weeks and the Daily Worker ran an advertisement of it without reviewing it? Many people and organizations booked seats on the basis of the advertisement.

J. W. R.
Reader J. W. R.'s criticism is correct. The Daily Worker incorrectly accepted and acquiesced in New Playwrights' practice of holding a "critics' night." New Playwrights repeatedly postponed this special performance for reviewers, and the Daily Worker did not insist on reviewing the play when it opened.

Incidentally, this error almost caused us to miss reviewing the play altogether for last Wednesday night, before the review was published in our Thursday issue. New Playwrights had already decided to withdraw the play.—The Editors.

Frisco Dockers Back Move for Maritime Unity

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7 — Longshoremen's Local 10 last week became the first big local in the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union to endorse recommendations made by a caucus of the union July 17, for revival of the Maritime Federation of the Pacific.

The recommendations were overwhelmingly approved at a stop work meeting called for the purpose of hearing reports from delegates on the coastwise caucus held July 5 to 20 at Long Beach.

The Maritime Federation, once a powerful organization on the West Coast, was disbanded in 1940. According to the caucus proposals, the new federation would be organized on the basis of six cardinal principles, which were approved by the Local 10 membership. They are:

- Full protection of autonomy under any federation structure that is established.
- Contracts of one year or more in duration.
- Common expiration dates of all contracts.
- Each union in the federation to have one vote regardless of size.
- No jurisdictional raiding or jurisdictional strikes, with appropriate machinery and mutually agreed upon referee to settle jurisdictional disputes between unions when such are not settled by mutual agreement.

When this program has been approved by ILWU locals, the union plans to call a conference of all other West Coast maritime unions for the purpose of reestablishing the Federation.

Another caucus proposal approved by Local 10 at the stop-work meeting calls for a referendum conducted by the NLRB or other appropriate agency at the request of the projected federation, under which rank and file of all maritime unions would determine by secret ballot the jurisdiction of each maritime union, based on the work and practices of long standing.



World of Labor

by George Morris

The Left Wing And Negro Rights

BUFFALO.

HERBERT HILL, labor relations secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who addressed the New York State convention of the CIO here Thursday, had an important message for the delegates. He pointed out how the civil rights issue had become the "No. 1 issue" and the "hottest issue" in the election campaign. He also stressed that in the field of industrial employment the battle for civil rights was lagging sadly and was still a problem for most unions to make fair employment practices live in their industries. He charged that some unions were not guarding the employment and seniority rights of Negroes "zealously."

Knowing the situation in many of the unions represented in the convention, I felt that Hill's appeal was very much in order. But Hill apparently felt his appeal could be "strengthened" if he told the delegates that his organization was useful in fighting "communism."

"We must combat the idea that fighting for Negro rights is not respectable—that to fight for Negro rights is to be red," said Hill. "The reds are as bad as the Ku Klux Klan on this question."

In another connection he said, "There is no difference between the Communists and their 100 assorted front organizations and the KKK on the Negro question."

In still another connection he made it clear that he puts the progressive-led unions in the same category.

HILL IS RIGHT, of course, in stressing that the fight for the rights of the Negro people is not just a fight of the Communists and those on the left. The right wing and even many outspoken

anti-Communists are in this fight. But to pin a KKK label on the left forces who lead in this struggle is the most proposterous and fantastic thing ever tried.

Hill didn't give the slightest reason or evidence to back his charge. He just said it and that's that. He said it loudly and emphatically to invite applause. He got none on these statements, however.

Most of the union officials sitting in that hall were only too well aware of the battles they had with left forces in their unions over precisely the issues which Hill said were being neglected.

The very fact that Hill found it necessary to admonish his audience that it is necessary to break down the concept that "to fight for Negro rights is to be a red," speaks volumes for the history of the "reds" on this question.

Hill touched on his experience in two situations that, contrary to his conclusions, bear out the above. He said that he, in conjunction with a CIO official, was involved in a survey of the Philco plant in Philadelphia where they found no Negro workers on the production assembly line, and virtual segregation of some Negroes where the company did employ them. He said such was the situation for "many years." Now, he continued, "a few weeks after the fight, 27 Negro workers are on the assembly line in 16 different classifications." That, of course, is very fine.

But Hill went on to say that the IUE-CIO "took over the stinking mess from the UE" and that "next time the Stalinists tell you they are fighting racial discrimination tell them they are damn liars."

I, of course, have no intention of picturing the progressive-led unions as (Hill calls them "Stalinists") faultless in the struggle for Negro rights. But



the Philco case cited by Hill is a crass example of trying to shift blame from the union that should take it.

THE PHILCO LOCAL is James B. Carey's own local. He is its founder. Throughout the local's history as an affiliate of the UE it was Carey's main base for factional struggle against the UE's leadership and he fought against even the right of district or national representatives to as much as attend a meeting of the local, much less influence its policies.

Decisions of the national UE and its conventions were flagrantly violated. The only actual relation the local had to the UE was the per capita it had to pay to get convention delegates.

This situation was well known in the CIO and most delegates who listened to Hill knew it.

For the past three years, the Philco local was in the IUE of which Carey is president. The real fact therefore is this: James B. Carey, the Philco local's leader, secretary-treasurer of the CIO and head of its anti-discrimination committee, and his pals, maintained the "stinking mess." Covering up for Carey will neither advance the work Mr. Hill is engaged in nor help get at the truth.

THE OTHER EXAMPLE noted by Hill was:

"The General Motors Corp., in its 101 plants, does not have a single Negro in its apprenticeship training program."

That should have been especially said before the auto workers in the presence of Walter Reuther, president of the UAW, head of its fair practices department, and a director of the NAACP. Reuther has for many years, as vice president and then as president, been head of the GM division of the UAW.

Hill will find far more common cause with the rank and file progressive forces in the GM locals, whom Reuther generally fights. They have long ago been pointing out the very situation that rightly disturbs Mr. Hill.

The problem is not to play factional politics with the fair practices problem and distort it, but to get unity of action among all the forces that want to do something about it; and above all not to abuse and falsely accuse those who have by far been in the forefront in this struggle.

Of Things to Come

by John Pittman

What Eisenhower Represents to Me

(Continued from Page 1)

Sunday School teacher. Even now I remember his version of the class character of Jesus Christ and the Disciples—"simple, hard-working people like your mothers and fathers," he told us, "who didn't like what the Romans were doing to their folks any more than we like the way our folks are treated nowadays."

And after I was graduated from the Sunday School to the Young People's Forum of the First Congregational Church, Mr. Dobbs was still my teacher and example.

He was and is today a warm-hearted man. He worked all his life. By dint of the sacrifice of many necessities, not to mention comforts, he managed to raise a large family, to send his daughters to college, to put money down and buy a home. And despite this exhausting struggle mere to live, he also labored hard in church work and in civic affairs. He has been one of the most persevering leaders in the South of the struggle for the right to vote

and the right to hold office. And in addition, he attended to his own self-development, reading widely and appreciatively, so that today he can and often does engage people for hours by reciting the great classics of English poetry.

Unlike Mr. Dobbs, yet partly because of his influence on my thinking, I long ago discarded any illusion in continuous American progress through either the Republican or Democratic parties. Yet, despite my political difference with Mr. Dobbs, I think of him with affection, and I deeply respect his long and courageous struggle for conditions that enable men and women to walk in dignity.

GENERAL EISENHOWER, shaking his fist at "corruption," refused even to recognize the existence of Mr. Dobbs. There Eisenhower stood on the lily-white platform, arm in arm with

Talmadge, cheering the rebel yells, poking ridicule at the role of Abraham Lincoln's General Sherman—without a nod of recognition for such a man as John Wesley Dobbs, a leader of his own political party. With not a word of recognition for the hundreds of thousands of Negroes, the many, many other John Wesley Dobbs, some of them my own relatives, who helped build the city of Atlanta and today provide the main labor-power by means of which the city's life goes on! Not a nod, and not a word!

Even Theodore Roosevelt met with Negro leaders when he came to Atlanta. But not Eisenhower!

This for me is proof enough of the man's lack of mettle. And I think it is also enough for the majority of Negro people, and for the people of Asia and Africa and Latin America and the Middle East.

Such cowardly, contemptuous behaviour unmistakably identifies the real Eisenhower. He is a white supremacist gauleiter!

State CIO Parley Divided Over Senate Nominee

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

By GEORGE MORRIS

BUFFALO.—The state convention of the CIO here continued sharply divided today between the forces of Mike Quill and the administration of president Louis Hollander over endorsement of Democratic Senate candidate Brooklyn Borough President John Cashmore.

A war of press conferences between Quill and Hollander has for most of the delegates actually overshadowed the main business of the convention.

The issue will be decided Saturday, when the convention acts on two resolutions to be submitted to it by the state executive board of the CIO—on endorsement of the Stevenson-Sparkman ticket and on the Senate issue. The board meets tonight to decide on its recommendations, with Quill's delegation of 50 of the Transport Workers ready to wage a floor fight if no endorsement of Cashmore is forthcoming.

On the convention itself, the day passed mainly with passage of 40-odd resolutions unanimously submitted by the State Board, and speeches by Jacob Potofsky, president of the Clothing Workers, and Allan S. Haywood, national executive vice-president of the CIO. Like all the rest of the convention's speeches, those two were essentially pro-Stevenson election appeals, reeking with redbaiting.

REELECT OFFICERS

The incumbent officers were re-elected.

Quill assailed what he called "Social Democratic domination" of the state CIO and said his supporters would "not stand any more for steamroller tactics."

"The fine hand of the Social Democrats and the Liberal Party has been hovering over this convention, and we don't like it," Quill told a press conference.

QUILL'S PLAN

Quill said he had unanimous endorsement of his position in the TWU caucus. Secretary-treasurer Morris Iushevitz of the New York City CIO also supports him. He announced that the state executive board of the CIO has until 10 p.m. tonight to decide on Cashmore, when the TWU caucus will meet again on "next steps."

He added that regardless of the state board's decision, he will call an early meeting of the New York City CIO to endorse Cashmore. He said he believed some CIO leaders only want to "save face for a few days," but, he went on, "we believe we have torpedoed the attempt of some CIO leaders to pass a neutrality resolution."

From Hollander's camp there were indications that an attempt will be made to refer the issue to the board for a later endorsement. Some of his group were against yielding openly to Quill, and he added that such surrender would be "the end of the CIO."

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PEACE—WORDS AND DEEDS

JUST WHAT HAPPENED between Eisenhower's speech to the American Legion convention and his speech Thursday night in Philadelphia?

Eisenhower's address to the Legion almost two weeks ago was the most war-like speech ever made by a presidential candidate in recent times.

In that harangue, the general declared that it is impossible to "live peacefully" until the 800,000,000 people in the socialist countries have been "liberated" from the social system which they have chosen voluntarily and which the bankers are determined to destroy with force and violence.

But Thursday night in Philadelphia, the word "peace" fairly oozed from each paragraph in the general's address. So much so, that the unwary listener might well have missed the words that came between.

Yes, just what happened between these speeches?

The answer is not hard to find. The five-star general's war ravings before the Legion aroused dismay and concern among the people's of Western Europe and right here in our own country too.

Stevenson and Truman, who have more sensitive ears than Dulles and Eisenhower, immediately jumped on Eisenhower and used his "liberation" war policy to correctly picture the GOP as the war party and hypocritically picture themselves as apostles of peace.

The New York Times, an Eisenhower supporter, publicly urged the general on the eve of his Philadelphia speech to "make clear" to the people that he didn't call for war before the Legion as the whole world knows he did.

Has the war maniac of Aug. 26 suddenly become a fancier of doves?

Not a bit of it. It's the same program disguised to meet the overwhelming insistence of the American people for peace.

The key to Eisenhower's position on peace lies not in what he says about war in the future, but in what he does about the war raging right now in Korea. Not a word about ending THAT war! Not a word about an immediate cease-fire to halt the cruel and senseless killings while the only outstanding issue, the POW's, would be negotiated.

And this question of an immediate cease-fire is the key to every candidate's true position no matter how often the word "peace" may drip from his mouth.

It is the issue on which the hypocrisy of Stevenson and Truman also reveals itself.

Stevenson and Eisenhower both have the same program of war, in contrast to the real peace program of Vincent Hallinan and Mrs. Charlotta Bass. As the New York Times happily pointed out after Eisenhower's speech in Philadelphia, both major party candidates agree on the "Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan, the North Atlantic Alliance and Western rearmament."

Eisenhower's Philadelphia speech shows two things with unmistakable clearness. One is that the general is a mealy-mouthed hypocrite. The other is that the American people want peace.

But peace cannot come by casting votes for war candidates. It will come by voting for genuine peace candidates for one thing, and especially by the insistence of ALL voters that the bloody war in Korea CEASE NOW!

NEW ANTI-LABOR WITCHHUNTS

ARE NEW WASHINGTON witchhunts and persecutions on the way?

Attorney General McGranery—as is customary whenever charges of corruption are aired against the Justice Department—announces that the "internal security" section will be enlarged to step up the prosecution of "subversives."

This is of concern to the Communists, of course, who have been the first targets of police-state persecution. But it is by no means only Communists who need be concerned by McGranery's announcement.

Witness the recent FBI attack upon the American Civil Liberties Union. Above all, witness the latest wave of union persecutions by the Un-American Committee in Chicago and by the McCarran Committee Against the Distributive, Processing and Office Workers Union. And all in the name of "combatting Communism!"

In Chicago, the Un-Americans picked as their main victims the Harvester workers now in the middle of a strike, and the Packinghouse Workers, now in the middle of wage negotiations.

But the Chicago unions are not deceived by the "anti-Communist" claptrap of the Committee. They know that this is a cover-up for anti-labor activities and have told the whole country so with their splendid mass rallies against the witchhunters.



Parley on German Debts Safeguards Wall Street

By Labor Research Association

THE INTERNATIONAL conference on German debts, which closed in London recently, followed the general line anticipated by LRA in an article in this paper last Nov. 23. We pointed out then that when General Eisenhower told the Germans "Let bygones be bygones," he had in mind the crimes of the Nazi death ovens, but not the bonds of American investors.

The negotiations and agreement reached at the London conference have shown again that bonds of private investors are something very different from American soldiers' lives, and that bonds are not to be forgotten in the world of finance capital.

The U. S. government, which gave taxpayers' dollars to Germany in the sum of \$3.2 billion since the war, agreed at the conference to scale its claim down to \$1.2 billion, or to about 37 cents on the dollar. But U. S. investors who put their private funds into German "dollar bonds" in the days of Hitler and before, will do a lot better than the U. S. taxpayers. For the principal of this private debt "will be repaid just about 100 cents on the dollar" instead of 37 cents on the dollar.

In other words, old securities held by private investors and speculators will be paid off in full, while the postwar debt owed by Germany to U. S. taxpayers will be whittled down nearly two-thirds.

INTEREST PAYMENTS on the old private loans of the German government will be paid as usual. They will be scaled down a little but most of the accumulated interest will be paid up in the form of new bonds given free to the holders of the old ones. These new bonds in turn will pay interest each year at the rate of 3 percent.

For example, in the case of the famous Dawes Loan (named after the former U. S. Vice President and Chicago banker) the original 7 percent will be scaled down to 5½ percent and will be paid at the rate from last January to the date when the bonds mature in 1969. There will also be a sinking fund which will be used to pay off much of this loan before it matures, and most of the arrears in interest will be refunded at 3 percent.

In the case of the Young Loan (named after Owen D. Young, former chairman of General Electric Co., who also helped settle up the old German debts in the 30's), current interest payments on the bonds will be paid at the rate of 5 percent until maturity in 1980, and most of the arrears in interest will also be paid in the form of 3 percent bonds.

The N. Y. Herald-Tribune (Aug. 10) expressed the view of Wall Street when it observed, "There is little that the holders of the Dawes and Young loans can really complain about."

THE TERMS of the settlement were arrived at only after the U. S. delegation, representing the Foreign Bondholders Protective Council, had at one point walked out of the conference when they couldn't get as high an interest rate as they wanted. The Germans gave in and the Americans walked back again after the higher interest rates, and more "liberal" provisions for paying off the loan over the coming years, were granted.

As the result of this fine accommodation to the wishes of U. S. finance capital, German

capitalists are now in a position to obtain loans from Wall Street and to be treated on a basis "of full equality" as the "International News Survey" of the International Monetary Fund puts it (Aug. 22). Among those who will be so treated will be Herman J. Abs, the chief negotiator for the Bonn government, president of the Deutsche Bank, who helped Hitler loot the occupied countries under Nazi rule.

And the U. S. investors who held on to their German bonds, or bought them up cheap while they were in default during the war and after, will make a neat clean-up in profits from their holdings as soon as these securities are again listed on the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

As for the U. S. taxpayer, having taken this beating, he may again be called on to pass out more funds through the Export-Import Bank, the International Bank or some other agency which uses public funds to carry out U. S. financial interests and cold war policies abroad.

Anyone who questions these policies will, of course, be automatically smeared as "subversive" and a tool of the mythical "Soviet aggression."

Frisco Lawyers Hit Witchhunt

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7.—The San Francisco chapter of the National Lawyers Guild this week assailed the action of the House Un-American Committee in serving a subpoena on Los Angeles Attorney Ben Margolis, one of the lawyers for California's 14 Smith Act defendants.

"The subpoena constitutes a blatant interference by the committee, both with Margolis' professional duties and obligations and the constitutional right of Communists and suspected Communists to get lawyers to defend them," the Guild observed.

The statement by Guild President Charles R. Garry and Secretary Hugh B. Miller said the subpoena was intended as a warning to every lawyer that if he defends "unpopular minorities" he can expect to be called before the Un-American Committee to explain his actions.

Mourn Death of Mrs. Flora Wall

CLEVELAND, Sept. 7.—Progressives in Toledo and throughout Ohio are mourning the untimely death of Mrs. Flora Wall, leader in trade union and progressive circles in Toledo.

Reared in a miner's family, "Flo" Wall, as she was known to hundreds, was chief steward in the laundry in which she worked and a local leader in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. She was widely recognized as a leader in the struggles for peace and for Negro rights.

The Communist Party of Toledo expressed "its mourning at the loss of this outstanding and courageous woman fighter."

Mrs. Wall is survived by her husband and their daughter.

Gen. Bradley to Go to Europe

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Gen. Omar N. Bradley, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, and other U. S. military officials will leave next Thursday for a 12-day tour of Europe, the Pentagon said today.

Election Rally

(Continued from Page 3)
lusty) in being a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, Curley Flynn said: "I am a candidate, a candidate to be re-elected at the next convention of the Communist Party."

The meeting heard Simon W. Gerson, Smith Act defendant and Congressional candidate from Brooklyn's 13th C. D. on the People's Rights Party, and Jesse Gray, campaign manager for the great Negro Communist leader, Benjamin J. Davis, imprisoned at Terre Haute, who is running for Assembly in Harlem's 11 A. D. on the Freedom Party ticket. Both speeches were delivered from the meeting over Station WOR.

Only a few hours earlier they had filed nominating petitions with the Board of Elections which by far exceeded the minimum signatures required.

The People's Rights Party in a dramatic 12-day campaign had collected 4,361 names of registered voters though only 3,000 were needed and the Freedom Party in Harlem filed 3,128 signatures, more than twice the number required.

Gerson told the audience and the radio audience that the voters "knew—and they were told—that I was, and am, a Communist. They knew—and were told—that I am a Smith Act defendant. They knew—and they were told—that I am a member of the party of Bill Foster, Gene Dennis, Ben Davis, Johnny Gates, Elizabeth Curley Flynn and Pettis Perry. They knew that I am a member of the party of the late beloved Peter V. Cacchione. Though many of them undoubtedly disagree with some of my views, the congressional candidate declared, "nevertheless they signed, thousands of them, because they believe in the Bill of Rights, with its sacred freedoms of speech, press and assembly."

The people "do not want to see America go the way of Nazi Germany. They do not want to see America a police state. That is why they united in this manner to place me, a proudly acknowledged Com-

munist, in nomination for Congress," Gerson told the meeting and the radio listeners. Hailing the petition canvassers and signers in the name of "all my fellow victims of the Smith Act" the People's Rights Party candidate said their achievements will be appreciated by "every democratic-minded American, irrespective of political outlook."

"These signers and those canvassers acted as true American patriots, as front-line fighters against reaction," Gerson told the applauding rally.

Stating his agreement with the "time-for-a-change" slogan of the GOP, Gerson said:

"It's time not for a change from one set of rascals to another; it's time for a change of a whole set of POLICIES for another. It's time for a change from the policies of war, repression, inflation, jingoism, influence-peddling and corruption, to the policies of peace, prosperity, civil rights and common decency in government."

"It's time to end the war in Korea—NOW!—to have a cease-fire now and decide the prisoners-of-war issue later and save the lives of thousands of Americans, Koreans and Chinese citizens."

Recalling the great 63,000 vote in 1945 which swept Davis into the City Council, and recounting Davis' stirring campaigns, legislative battles and Harlem struggles, Jesse Gray, his campaign manager, broadcast a stirring call for his freedom and his election. Davis' candidacy, he said, "is part of his campaign for freedom" and the "campaign for his freedom is part of the campaign for freedom of all the Negro people."

An audible murmur of happy surprise that merged with a thunderclap of applause, was the response to Gray's information that "one out of every four Democratic and Republican voters in the 11 A. D. has signed the amnesty petition" of which 13,000 signatures have already been affixed.

The 2,000 in the audience rose as one person to hail Pettis Perry as he stood up to speak. The inspirational teacher and leader in

the Negro liberation struggle and Negro representation is a defendant and counsel in the Smith Act trial, alternate member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, chairman of its Farm Commission and co-chairman with Davis of its Negro Commission. He delivered an impassioned address which paid tribute to the people who have broken through the white supremacist walls of the two old guard parties and forced the nominations of Negro candidates for major offices.

He said that the ruling class which since the Chicago conventions has been shocked at the great upsurge among the Negro people and the refusal by unions to endorse the bipartisan candidates, "will get bigger surprises from the masses one of these days."

Perry declared that the main campaign peace crusade is to end the Korean war. "If the people take that slogan and implement it we can end it," he said.

The meeting hailed Otis Hood, Communist candidate for State in Boston, and E. C. Greenfield, Communist candidate for Governor in Ohio, who brought greetings in the name of the party's national secretary, the imprisoned and framed Gus Hall, Ohio candidate for U. S. Senate.

Both told of their experiences in the election campaign. Hood—a veteran party fighter and candidate of Massachusetts—evoking enthusiasm by his description of a successful petition drive and Greenfield by his accounts of "great response" wherever he has spoken.

"The tide is turning," Hood said, "the people are showing a willingness and a readiness to fight back."

This was the kind of a Communist election rally Rockland Palace had Friday night. George George Blake Charney, Smith Act defendant and the chairman of the meeting, summed it up:

"We are here. We intend to stay here."

Senate

(Continued from Page 3)
deal was a very tame affair. The bloc of clothing delegates furnished the main applause. About a score of delegates raised their hands in opposition to the endorsement or, like the furniture delegation of Local 140, recorded themselves as not voting.

Earlier in the convention the delegates heard a plea for an immediate cease-fire while negotiations continue in Korea. It came during action on the foreign policy resolution in the speech of Sol Tischler, president of Local 140 of the Furniture Workers.

Speaking for his delegation he said that in the two years since the Korean war began the workers have suffered a declining standard of living due to rising prices and taxes, and even wage cuts in some industries. "People are afraid to speak or say what they think," he said. "We see the German army being rebuilt. Some say we should have a democratic-led German army but who is actually leading that army? The same Nazis. The casualties continue in Korea although the Gallup says 70 percent of the people are against the war. I say that while we disagree on a lot of things we can agree on one thing—an immediate cease-fire with negotiations to continue."

Tischler also warned that it is the candidates who express themselves for peace who will be most attractive to the voters this year. The only reply to Tischler's speech was a slur from Hollander that he should "go to Stalin."

The resolution adopted was a lengthy statement of 100 percent support to the Truman policy.



Un-Americans

(Continued from Page 1)
record of the committee and of its members in Congress.

This was done through leaflets, special shop meetings and mass rallies. Throughout the hearing, daily bulletins were distributed at the shop gates so that the workers could get the facts on the proceedings instead of the version in the commercial press.

By the time the committee arrived, it was thoroughly identified as "a strikebreaking outfit." In order to defend itself against these charges, the committee, was compelled to dismiss three leaders of the Harvester strike who had been subpoenaed to face the witchhunting inquiry.

PEACE ISSUE

The Chicago Council for Labor Unity instructed the committee to "get out of town." That's what the committee did, finding itself unwelcome here and unable to perform its usual functions for the employers.

Its latter labor witness, March, claimed his constitutional right to refuse to answer all questions relating to the labor movement, progressive organizations or his political beliefs.

Rep. Walter "advised" March to answer. "I prefer the advice of my counsel," snapped March, "rather than that of a committee which is unfriendly to labor and my union."

In accordance with the legal defense strategy of the witnesses, March refused to answer questions concerning his support of the American Peace Crusade.

"Is there anything wrong with a peace movement?" Rep. Harold Velde (R. Ill.) asked slyly.

"No," March replied, "I think we need plenty of movement to bring about peace."

"Isn't it a fact," countered Velde, "that the APC is not a movement for peace for the United States but peace for Russia?"

This was considered a blunder by Rep. Walter and he proceeded to "correct" his red-faced colleague.

The committee was stymied in the previous session when it called packinghouse union leaders Samuel Murray and Sam Parks.

Parks, who is also chairman of the Chicago Negro Labor Council, showed his hostility at the outset

by demanding to know the names of all the committee members and exhibiting a special interest in those from the South. He was quickly dismissed by the Committee after a few routine questions.

The committee had subpoenaed a number of other union leaders to appear here during the next few days. Their appearances were cancelled as the committee hastily left town.

"We stand solidly behind you," said the National Trade Union Committee for Repeal of the Smith Act in a telegram to Leon Beverly, President of Local 347, United Packinghouse Workers. Beverly, who is also National chairman of the National Trade Union Committee for Repeal of the Smith Act, was subpoenaed by the House Un-American Committee.

Dr. Condon

(Continued from Page 1)
they had something to conceal.

He went on to say that he had been angered by his "good friend, J. Robert Oppenheimer, who submitted to a lengthy questioning by the Un-American Committee. He told of sending a critical letter to Oppenheimer."

That information attracted the attention of Committee member Rep. Harold Velde (R. Ill.), who suddenly remembered the publicity value of typewriters.

"Do you still have the typewriter?" he inquired mysteriously. The hearing room broke out in a gale of laughter.

"I am surprised at your inability to criticize a man who stands silent when asked if he is a Communist," scolded Rep. Jackson.

"All right," answered Dr. Condon, "You're surprised."

Conference

(Continued from Page 3)
interfering with the "legal political activities of a legal political party."

It also laid plans for development of an intensive campaign through mass meetings, radio, advertising etc., for the Communist candidates.

A campaign committee of 25, headed by Elizabeth Curley Flynn as chairman and Alexander Trachtenberg as secretary, was named by the conference. Both Miss Flynn and Trachtenberg are among the Smith Act defendants now on trial at Foley Square.

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FALL
1952

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'The Quiet Man' Distorts Facts Of Irish Life

By JOHN SATCHEL

"The Quiet Man," now playing at the Capitol Theatre, certainly had the makings of a very wonderful comedy.

It is set in the very heart of Ireland, in Inisfree, among those resourceful peasants whose ready wit and sense of irony blended with their fighting spirit to sustain them through three centuries of British oppression; and whose poetic speech and imagery has been the soil in which a great literature has taken root.

Most of the actors are from the world-famed Abbey Players, capable of the most varied characterizations.

Yet all of this comes to little or nothing in the way of humor, because the film creates a totally false picture of Irish peasant life. Practically none of the true humor of folk-life and none of the humor of folk struggles are in this film. True, with the assistance of a marriage broker, played by Barry Fitzgerald, some of it is funny. But the film is based on an exploitation of the "quaintness" of rustic life, and on stereotyped Irish characterizations which give us no real picture of the people.

The "Quiet Man," played by John Wayne is an Irish born prize-fighter who comes home to his native town—after amassing a fortune in America, of course.

His unwillingness to fight on any and every occasion proves something is wrong with him (what, we're not going to tell), and even after his turbulent courtship and marriage to the local Squire's daughter he cannot get happily settled down until he had a good fist-fight, lasting 20-odd minutes on the screen, with his brother-in-law, Victor McLaglen.

Particularly obnoxious is the last third of the film, in which great fun is derived from the Quiet Man's mauling about of his wife, which is supposed to be part of restoring her faith in his courage.

This vulgarly male-supremacist sequence is approvingly presented to the audience, presumably for emulation by the men.

Great comedy can only be based on a true picture of life, identification with the good in that life, and ridicule of its evils. None of this is in "The Quiet Man."

In this film, director John Ford once more returns to Ireland for his theme, 17 years after his great film classic of the Irish struggle for freedom, "The Informer."

It is a sad homecoming, and the contrast between the two pictures provides a measure of the John Ford of the middle 30's and the John Ford of today.

"The Informer" was set during the Sinn Fein revolt of 1922 against Britain which was instrumental in setting up the Republic of Eire.

It told the story of a man who, out of ignorance, greed and selfishness, betrayed one of his comrades to the police and of the retribution dealt out to him by the revolutionists. It took its stand firmly with the struggle for Irish freedom, and no doubt was left as to the degeneracy of the stool-pigeon, or justice of his death.

Even in 1935, such a picture had to be made practically behind the studio's back. Today, when the professional informer, let alone the weakling who turns tail, has become the hero of Hollywood, such a picture has become impossible. And John Ford has shown no inclination to fight back against the current picture-making atmosphere, but has fallen tamely into line. Last year he directed a Navy-Marine Corps whoop-it-up for the war in Korea "documentary," this year he escapes with the "Quiet Man."

Ted Tinsley Says

SMASH AND REHASH

It's not nice to laugh at some of the folks who write advertising. After all, you've got to realize that these people are really sick.

But I must talk about my favorite among current advertising campaigns. It is the work of a great tobacco company which has done more than any other community force in proving the value of concrete in your ears.

This cigarette campaign of which I speak operates under the slogan, "Tear and Compare!"

You are supposed to take one of this company's cigarettes and tear it down the middle. Then you take another brand of cigarette and tear that down the middle. Then you compare. But one word of warning: don't try it with my cigarettes.

I am working on a follow-up campaign for this outfit, a campaign with the slogan, "Wet and Forget." You take two packs of cigarettes, open them up, and drop them in a tub of water. Then take out both packs and put them through a wash wringer. See which brand leaves the most tobacco juice on the wringer. Then smoke the wringer, or get out and buy a cigar.

The "Wet and Forget" program, by the way, is already being used by the Truman Administration, and Republican Congressmen, and it's certain to be continued by whatever administration steps in

come January. The "Wet and Forget" program is applied mainly to ships. Just drive up the Hudson, a few miles north of Newburgh on the Jersey side of the river, and you will see, lying at anchor, about 800 Liberty ships left over from World War II.

They have been lying there since the end of that war. This is the "Wet and Forget" program.

Now you can compare these ships with any ships of comparable tonnage in the world, and they will match up. Of course, they don't go anywhere, they don't do anything, they don't carry food to the hungry or medicine to the sick. But that is neither here nor there. Only under free enterprise, and under no other system in the world, will such fine machinery soak for so long in so little water and do so little work.

While all this soakage takes place, the shipping companies get huge subsidies for new vessels. Some of these subsidies have been so big that they have even shocked Congress. And Congress does not shock easy.

So much for the "Wet and Forget" program.

To go back to "Tear and Compare," I think it would make an ideal slogan for the election campaign. Take the Democratic and Republican national programs, tear them down the middle, let out the stuffing, and compare. Then wet and forget . . . and vote Progressive!

'VARIETY' WRITER RAPS HOUSE UN-AMERICANS

By DAVID PLATT

The House Un-American Committee and people in the movie industry who knuckle under to it are raked over the coals by Frank Scully in this week's Variety Magazine.

One of the things that bothers Scully is that the heads of the Un-American Committee come either from a "southern state not noted for its adherence to the Constitution and its amendments" (Rankin, Martin Dies, etc.) or "from a state north of the Mason-Dixon Line not noted for the purity of its politics" (Farnell Thomas of New Jersey).

Scully says he has always resented "these outsiders coming from places where everybody can't vote and telling us where everybody can vote how we must cooperate with them to become better Americans. . . . They do not come as Good Samaritans to bind our wounds, but to kick us in the teeth."

Besides, he says, it is the height of folly to grant "to a few elected individuals an immunity which in all decency to the rights of our neighbor we deny ourselves. This thing isn't American. It derives from Europe, where legislative bodies had to protect themselves in debate from kings claiming absolute power."

"We have progressed from 'Kings can do no wrong,' to 'Legislators can do no wrong,' and if that's progress among freedom-loving peoples, so is a locust plague," he adds.

The taxpayers have nothing to show for the millions spent on this "continuous side-show," he says, and now they're coming back to Hollywood (on Sept. 29) to "try 30 out of 30,000 people connected at one time or another with the picture and radio industries, both pretty sick industries at the moment, incidentally."

Scully believes that the Un-Americans and those who play along with them are doing the country a vast disservice.

"When," he writes, "I look on many personages in high places and can trace the rebellious begin-

nings of their occupants to Greenwich Village bistros, college classrooms and even drama workshops, I wonder if this present effort to freeze all American thinking isn't about the worst disservice its guardians have done the Republic. From being a town with two-way streets, where people could go in and out of all sorts of traffic, it is now becoming a town of one-way streets with 'No Left Turn' on every corner."

He winds up by urging the do-nothings in the film industry to "apply in real life some of the sterling qualities and courage they have so frequently simulated on the screen."

Scholarships At Metropolitan Music School

The Citizens' Committee for the Metropolitan Music School will have several scholarships available this fall — both vocal and instrumental.

Of particular interest will be seven scholarships under a number of well-known artist-teachers.

While auditions for the scholarships are open to children and adults of all nationalities, Metro is especially interested in securing entrants from New York's Negro and Puerto Rican communities, where it believes the need for assistance is greatest.

Age limits are: 12 through 20 years for instrumentalists, 18 through 25 years for vocalists, and up to 30 years for conducting. To qualify, entrants must have had some previous instruction and will be required to sign or perform three works in contrasting styles.

The closing date for applications is Sept. 29, and the competition will be held on Oct. 4. Judges' names will be announced later.

Application blanks and further information may be obtained by writing to the Citizens' Committee for the Metropolitan Music School, 18 W. 74 St., New York 23.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Night Ball, Draft the Main Reasons . . .

WE'D BETTER EXPLAIN right away that this is written on Friday, a day before the five-game fun started at the Polo Grounds. . . .

What's your explanation for the generally accepted fact that 1952 baseball is sloppier and of a poorer variety than that of a couple of years ago, even of last year?

There are a lot of angles, but here is our idea of the two main reasons:

1. The scheduling, meaning the overloading of night games, those two-night monstrosities, etc. The players are tired and show it. Watch the way veteran regulars drop their dugout seats at the end of an inning. There's no bounce left. The owners, with typical shortsighted cupidity, have made a mess of things and it's getting worse instead of better as the tightening buck cuts attendance back and the owners drive to make up for it any old way they can.

2. The drafting of young players is beginning to make itself felt in the general caliber of the game. Not so much through the most dramatic examples of big leaguers like Williams, Newcombe, Mays, Coleman, etc., going, though that hurts, but in the drying up of the primary source of baseball talents in the minors. That's why a team like the Athletics in a key pennant series with the Yankees fields as its rightfielder and third place batter a veteran castoff infielder from Washington who is batting .200.

Speaking of night ball, it was interesting to note two successive games between Detroit and Cleveland last week. On Wednesday night the Tigers beat the Indians 11-8 in a two-hour, 41-minute mess, a time of game which is getting more typical than not. The very next afternoon it was the Indians 2, the Tigers 0 in a brisk one-minute, 38-second game.

Now you might say that Garcia and Wight obviously were better pitchers on Thursday than were Feller, Newhouser and the rest on Wednesday night, and that indeed might induce you to forget the whole thing. But then you wander back in your mind to the pitching classics this year—both of Trucks' no-hitters, and Erskine's no-hitter. They were all three played and pitched in the bright sunshine of the afternoon where the good sweat runs and, where—if you'll pardon an old 'conservative'—baseball is really baseball, the ball looks like a ball and the only shadows are cast by the sun.

It would be interesting for someone with the time to do some research on the caliber of the games played at night and by day. But you could get a clear pattern of better defensive play. Anyone who ever played ball knows that you can move toward a boulder with clearer sight and concentration when the ball is bouncing over the grass in daytime—and to the outfielder in the daytime the ball doesn't get lost in the lights and look like an aspirin tablet coming out toward him.

Whether or not you can prove the point, one thing hardly needs proving. When athletes play games daytime, eat their meals at a regular hour and use the nights for sleeping they are going to be better athletes than when they eat, sleep and play ball at all messed-up hours. And if this goes for the majors, where night ball is steadily eating up the schedule, it goes double for the minors where the players only see the sunshine on Sundays and holidays.

This and That

NEWS ITEM from Ithaca, New York—"Coach Lefty James lamented the loss by graduation of 26 letter men as Cornell began football practice today." Yessiree, it's getting to the point where these coaches are just going to have to say now look here, let's re-examine this whole question of graduations. After all . . .

Yanks, who will fall about 350,000 behind last year's home attendance (weep no tears they still cashed plenty) are ready to try blacking out Stadium TV next year and just televise road games. But they need the agreement of Dodgers and Giants to do same to get a uniform policy for met. area.

With the triumphs of 17-year-old Australian tennis stars Rosewall and Hoad over the U. S. top ranked Vic Seixas and high ranked Art Larsen, could it be that Sedgman and McGregor, the Aussies' invincible duo, could turn pro and Aussies' Rose, Rosewall and Hoad could still beat our best for the Davis Cup? Answer. Could be.

ANSWER DEPT. Who's been hit most by pitched balls in National League to date? We see no figures on this and I argued it was Robinson.—The answer as of Friday was Cardinal short-stop Solly Hemus, a plate crowder, running away with it with 19 hit by pitches. Bucky Harris holds the American League record with 21 HPs in 1920. . . .

Culture Dep't:

THE NEW YORK POST's column called "Dateline: Your World" ran a piece the other day laughing at the dullness of Radio Moscow's broadcasts to Europe as compared to our own. The headline was "Reds Dole Out Soap Opera Propaganda."

"Each night," wrote the Post columnists from Paris, "just after Amos 'n' Andy fade from the waves of the American Forces Network in Germany . . ." Radio Moscow is on the air. And with what? Sner the Post scribes, "Tonight for example we will learn some of the statistical details that will be created from the new five-year plan . . . that meat production in the USSR will be doubled . . . the new Soviet river transport network . . . that the five-year plan is dedicated to peaceful pursuits. . . ."

"One waits for the punchline," they write with scorn.

Ha, ha, imagine comparing that junk about peace, the people's welfare, twice as much meat, the planned conquering of nature, the growth of good music and art, etc., etc., with Amos 'n' Andy. Ha, ha. What's the punchline? Where's the old sockeroot?

Guess the "Post" just can't see co-existing with a country which doesn't pollute the air with a vile racist program like Amos 'n' Andy but sticks to "dull" things like peace and increasing plenty. . . .

BEN DAVIS, SI GERSON FILE WITH BIG MARGIN

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

By MICHAEL SINGER

The people of New York City registered a smashing victory for democratic-loving peace voters throughout the nation on Friday.

The Freedom Party filed 3,128 signatures of registered voters in Harlem's 11 A.D. on nominating petitions for Benjamin J. Davis, their assemblyman candidate now an imprisoned victim of the Smith Act in the federal prison at Terre Haute. It was more than twice the 1,500 required by the Board of Elections.

The People's Rights Party submitted 4,316 signatures on their nominating petitions for Simon W. Gerson, defendant in the current Smith Act trial, who is running for Congress from Brooklyn's 13 C.D. The signatures were obtained in a 12-day canvassing drive, of which 400 were obtained during the torrential Labor Day storm. Three thousand signatures were required.

Davis campaign committee manager, Jesse Gray, submitted the Freedom Party petitions to the Board of Elections and Mrs. Sylvia Frumkin, People's Party campaign manager, accompanied by the candidate and six leading campaign workers, filed the People's Rights Party signatures.

With Gray at the Board of Election filings were George Blake Charney, one of the 16 Smith Act defendants with Gerson at Foley Square and labor secretary of the New York State Communist Party, Doxy Wilkerson and Howard Selsam, directors of the Jefferson School of Social Science, Esther Cantor, New York County Communist legislative representative; James Malloy, executive secretary of the Provisional Committee for Amnesty which obtained 13,000 signatures for Davis' freedom from the Terre Haute prison where he was sent following his conviction with 10 other national Communist leaders in the first Smith Act conspiracy trial. Rev. Harold Williamson, Brooklyn community church leader; Miss Lorraine Hansberry, associate editor, and George Murphy, general manager of the fighting Negro liberation monthly, Freedom.

Gerson told reporters as his petitions were filed:

"The main campaign planks will be cease-fire in Korea, a lasting peace, repeal of the Smith, McCarran and Taft-Hartley laws, and a full civil rights program."

Gerson said he planned to wage an active fight, particularly among housewives and small homeowners "for lower prices and lower taxes."

By filing these petitions the people of New York City registered a smashing victory for democratic-loving peace voters throughout the nation. The nominating petitions for Davis, an imprisoned victim of the Smith Act, and for Gerson, a defendant against the pro-fascist terror statute, was the sharp challenge of the Negro masses of Harlem and the Jewish, Italian, Negro and Irish workers of Brooklyn that neither hysteria, repression, threats nor frame-up persecutions would deter them from defending their precious liberties.

But they went beyond this. The campaigns for Davis as the Freedom Party assemblyman candidate from Harlem's 11 A.D. and for Gerson as the People's Rights Party congressional candidate from Brooklyn's 13 C.D. proved that the people are not only conscious of the war and fascist dangers in America, but are willing to unite in a common struggle to tear up the Smith Act, to rout the McCarranites and the McCarthyites, to listen to the program and principles of the Communist Party, to join in a great organized crusade for peace.

THE FERMENT among the voters, reflected by their warmth and response to the Davis and Gerson canvassers, and the swift completion of nominating petition goals, also showed their readiness to strike election blows against the twin-engine steamroller of the Eisenhower-Stevenson and Truman-Dulles war machines. In both campaigns hundreds of workers who discussed the issues with canvassers expressed disgust, fear and anger at the bipartisan conspiracy and revealed a readiness to act on local issues.

In Harlem's 11th A.D. more than 3,000 voters signed the Freedom Party nominating petitions for Benjamin J. Davis. The signatures were those of Democrats, Republicans, Liberals, American Laborites, and independent voters.

From Aug. 1 to Labor Day the people of Harlem through their signatures made a daily pledge to fight for peace and wrote out their opposition to the thought-control hysteria which has made Davis an imprisoned victim of the infamous Smith Act. The Davis Freedom Party signature drive echoed the amnesty campaign which preceded it and the cry "Free Ben Davis" rang through Harlem with renewed fervor and determination.

Both the Davis and Gerson campaigns—the latter a whirlwind 12-day door-to-door drive which topped by far the required 3,000 nominating signatures—brought the major election issues directly into the homes of thousands of voters. Workers, middle-class and professional citizens, small homeowners and merchants, tenants, consumers, knew that Davis was a Negro Communist leader, knew that Gerson was one of 16 working-class defendants at Foley Square, knew of their records, knew of their program, knew of their struggles—and rarely, if ever, was the door slammed, rarely were the campaigners provoked, seldom were they red-baited.

Instead, the discussions around the candidates and their persecution under the Smith Act (the overwhelming unity against this fascist law was a highlight of canvassing experiences) led to other issues. Voters bitterly denounced the drafting of their sons, the high prices, the soaring rents, the graft and corruption in both major parties; they expressed anger at Jim Crow conspiracies and attacks on minorities; they commented caustically on record war profits and their own wage-frozen earnings.

The Freedom Party ballot

Biggest Dog Dies

LONDON.—Peter of Midford, believed to be Britain's biggest dog, died Friday of a stroke on the eve of his fourth birthday. Peter was a 200-pound St. Bernard.

fight in Harlem for Davis and the People's Party drive for Gerson in Brooklyn were giant bridges joining the Negro and white masses

in the fight for free speech, free thought, peace and security. The combined total of approximately 8,000 signatures for the two work-

ing class victims of the Smith Act was a warning to the warmakers that the American people are speaking up—loudly!

Stoolie's Tie to Racketeer Bared at Foley Sq. Trial

By HARRY RAYMOND

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

The prosecution rested its case Friday in the Smith Act trial of the 15 New York Communists after defense attorney Mary Kaufman showed FBI spy Thomas Younglove, the 10th and final government witness, was involved with the notorious St. Louis racketeer and convicted tax swindler Harry Schuermann.

Assistant Prosecutor David L. Marks made no effort to refute testimony of the witness' association with the ex-convict, sentenced to four years for a tax fraud of more than \$100,000. He declined to question Younglove on his tie-in with the Missouri racket crowd. He announced shortly after the noon hour, more than five months after the trial began, that the "government rests."

Judge Edward J. Dimock recessed the trial until next Thursday 10:30 a.m. at which time defense counsel are expected to present motions to strike testimony of the 10 FBI informers and for a directed verdict of not guilty.

The final dramatic session of Mrs. Kaufman's cross-examination of Younglove revealed that following his connection with the ex-convict and his father, the late Henry Schuermann, Younglove's income soared from \$5,000 to \$7,000 in 1950, to \$10,000 in 1951, and to \$20,000 this year. This was in addition to money paid him by the FBI for supplying names of alleged Communist Party members.

"You lived with Henry Schuermann, did you not?" Mrs. Kaufman asked the government witness.

"Yes," Younglove answered reluctantly.

Q. How long did you know him?

A. About 30 years.

Q. Do you know his son, Harry Schuermann?

A. Yes.

Attorney Kaufman showed the FBI informer a May 6, copy of the "St. Louis Globe Democrat" containing Harry Schuermann's picture. The newspaper story told how the racketeer, after serving his prison term in the Terre Haute Federal Prison for tax fraud and paying a \$40,000 fine, agreed to "pay \$115,248 tax and penalties."

Younglove, obviously shaken by the revelation of his underworld connected, waited nervously for the lawyer's next questions.

Q. You know, don't you, that both the Schuermanns were engaged in a policy racket for many years?

A. I did not know both of them were.

Q. You know Harry was known as the policy king of St. Louis?

A. I read that in the papers.

Attorney Kaufman reminded the FBI spy that he had stated his income came from cement contracting and moneys paid him by the FBI.

Younglove denied his cement contracting business was a cover-up for other more nefarious activities.

The witness further denied his income jumped from \$10,000 to \$20,000 "when you took over Henry Schuermann's business when he died."

Mrs. Kaufman produced official documents of Younglove's divorce from his first wife. The witness admitted he originally agreed to pay her \$35 a month alimony. But Mrs. Kaufman observed that since February, 1951, he was paying his ex-wife \$200 a month.

Q. Didn't you agree to increase that alimony payment from \$35 a month to \$200 after your former wife told you in the presence of

your attorney she had heard you were involved with the Schuermanns in their racket?

A. My wife at that time accused me of many things. That may have been one of them. It is true she mentioned it.

Younglove said that following that meeting with the attorney and his former wife he also gave her the deed to a house worth from \$12,000 to \$15,000 and a 1950 Mercury automobile.

Defense attorney Frank Serri told the court earlier that the defense had evidence Younglove may be a drug addict and was involved in illicit drug traffic. Attorney Kaufman quizzed the witness on this matter.

Q. Is it not true your wife charged you in addition to the policy racket with the sale of narcotics?

A. I don't know she made those charges.

Q. Didn't her lawyer advise you she charged you with being involved in the sale of narcotics?

A. I don't recall.

Q. Think a little bit?

A. I don't recall it.

Q. Didn't your wife tell you she had you followed and you were observed in your truck making frequent visits to beauty parlors and taverns for the sale of narcotics?

A. I don't recall that.

Court Upholds

(Continued from Page 1)

emphatically to the jury. Bridges was tried twice before on the same charges on which the government finally "got" him. In 1939 and in 1941, he faced government deportation hearings on the "charge" of Communist membership. Twice these were thrown out as based solely on stoolpigeon evidence. An effort was made to deport him under a special act of Congress passed solely against him. CIO leader Philip Murray wrote in 1944 that the drive against Bridges was an effort to destroy the powerful longshore union which Bridges helped build up on the West Coast.

In spurning Bridges' appeal, the Circuit Court went out of its way to stretch the meaning of a wartime law on the statute of limitations which had been invoked by the Bridges defense. But it was Judge Pope's pointing to Bridges' political views—mainly on halting the Korean war—which gave away the political frameup.

The defense said it would appeal again to the Appellate Court, and then to the Supreme Court. This will give Bridges 60 days of liberty on the \$25,000 bail which he delivered to the court after his conviction two years ago. Protests are expected from workers all over the world.

'I'm Going'

Says

DOXEY WILKERSON

noted educator and director of the Jefferson School of Social Sciences

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